

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

No. 123

Presents

When you wish to buy a Wedding or Birthday Present do not fail to carefully look through our stock.

See Our

STERLING SILVER GOODS,
SILVER PLATED WARES,
CLOCKS, ETC.

Our Prices Are Right.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, Etc., 47 Government Street.

Poetized

Some young lady pupils of the public schools, after reading the WESTSIDE'S circular and price list of goods now being offered at the Annual Clearance Sale, dropped into poetry, and handed into the office the following:

"Sales are always false," they say,
But the Westside's sale is true;
And if you don't believe in this
I'll tell you what to do:
Call and see just for yourselves
The wondrous things they have to show—
Coats, Capes, Jackets, Waterproofs—
Splendid for rain or snow.
Printed Sacques, and Fancy Wrappers,
Flannels of every shade and style,
Corsets, Garters, and Gloves as well;
Come and see—it's worth your while.
Laces, and lovely Dress Goods, too;
Cambrics and Tweeds of every kind;
You really might search the town all day,
But such a snap you could not find.
A SALE! A SALE! come quickly, come!
For a better bargain you could not get
Than at HUTCHESON'S, of

The Westside.

Reduced

To 30 Cents per lb.

The
Finest
Delta
Creamery
Butter

Arrives each steamer and sold only by

Erskine, Wall & Co.



Snow or Rain

We are ready for business. All
business has a money
basis.

Dollars Talk.

A little Cash Talk with Our Patrons

Sugar has gone up and it is 20 lbs.
for \$1.00, 7 lbs. Rolled Oats for 25c is
a starter for Breakfast, Pratt's Astral
Oil, NOT REFILLED tins, \$1.50; Jam,
5 lb. pails, 40c; Seafoam Soap, light as
a bubble, try it.

DIXIE H. ROSS.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Leads them all in Style, Economy and
Price. Just the Range you want.

Our Lines of Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery and Hardware are complete.

Carpenters Tools a Specialty.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

Don't Cough

But if you do cough, take
LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE
and you WON'T COUGH.

JOHN COCHRANE, Druggist,
N.-W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Employment of any kind, by
an honest Scotchman. Address "Scotia,"
Times office. J24-1

WANTED—Furnished room, with or with-
out board. Apply, stating terms, X. Y.
Times office. J24-31

WANTED—City property. We have cus-
tomers for city property, especially lots
and residences. Must be rock bottom
prices. We have two houses, brick, suit-
able for working men, at absurdly low
prices. Cuthbert & Co., Leading Auction-
eers, Brokers, etc. J24-1

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING? Situation,
Business, Servants? Try a want ad in
the Times. One cent, one word, one
time.

SOCIAL AND DANCE in Daughters of
England Hall, View street, Thursday,
30th inst. J24-4

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes
for advertising advertisements must be
handed in at the office before 11 a.m.
of the day the 'Change' is desired to
appear.

Push the Button

Of our bell at any hour of the night
and you will be promptly attended
to. We are light sleepers.

Dean & Hiscocks,
Chemists and Druggists, Corner of
Yates and Broad Streets.

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern Improve-
ments. For Terms and further infor-
mation apply to
HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government St.

From London For Victoria Direct

The Four Masted Bark



Will be dispatched from London for this
port during the month of February. Car-
go may be engaged at favorable rates on
application to
J24-11 R. P. RITHEAT & CO., LTD.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

Quid Pro Quo

..AND..

Prizes and Blanks

Box Office now open. J18-51

VICTORIA THEATRE.

..THE SEASON'S EVENT..

Monday & Tuesday Jan. 27 & 28

Special Engagement of the Eminent
Tragédian.

MR.

THOMAS

KEENE

Assisted by a Superb Company of 23 well
known players in Magnificent Scenic Pres-
entations of Classic and Shakespearean
Drama.

Monday Night "LOUIS XI."

Tuesday Night "RICHARD III."

PRICES—Orchestra chairs, \$1.50; orches-
tra circle and dress circle, \$1; gallery, 50c.
Sale of seats opens this (Friday) morn-
ing at Jamieson's. J24-31

TO GRAB THE UNION PACIFIC.

Proposal to Take Over the Road by the
Government.

New York, Jan. 24.—Attorney L. F.
Morrison, of this city, representing the
first mortgage bond holders of the
Union Pacific railroad, whose holdings
amount to more than \$5,000,000, is en-
deavoring to secure the co-operation of
the government with the interests for
which he is working to take possession
of the road and re-organize it. A bill
will be brought before congress provid-
ing for the appointment of three gov-
ernment commissioners who shall se-
cure the co-operation of all other credi-
tors who can enlist to bring about a
foreclosure and buy the road.

Do you need a carpet hassock? If
so, buy a good serviceable one at
Weller Bros. when you are about it.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a spe-
cialty at Shore's Hardware.

Have you got a copy of the
Times Annual yet? They are
going fast.

ADDRESS ADOPTED

But it is Plain That the Govern-
ment Propose Pushing Re-
medial Legislation,

And Make it as Stringent as Pos-
sible—Mr. Tarte's Propo-
sal of Enquiry.

The House Passes a Resolution of
Condolence With the Queen
and Princess.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The house last
night unanimously passed addresses of
sympathy with the Queen and Princess
Beatrice. The address to the Queen
read as follows:

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal
subjects in the House of Commons of
Canada in parliament assembled, humbly
approach your Majesty with renewed
assurances of our attachment to
your Majesty's person and crown. The
intelligence of the death of H. R. H.
Prince Henry of Battenberg, has deeply
touched the hearts of the people of
Canada. We speak in their names as
well as our own when we humbly ten-
der you the expression of our earnest
sympathy in the affliction which has de-
prived H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice
of a consort and your Majesty of a
son-in-law—a young prince enjoying
the happy prospect of a long and use-
ful career. We pray that the God of
consolation may comfort your Majesty
and long preserve you to your people."

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Hon. Mr. Costi-
gan's declaration in the house last
night, that no provincial legislation in
the Manitoba school case would now
be satisfactory, goes to show that the
Dominion government has not only de-
cided to go on with its coercion bill,
but that it is going to be made as string-
ent as possible. In fact the old
French schools are to be restored. Mr.
Costigan said that a provincial law
could be repealed, meaning that if a
Dominion law were passed, no power
could repeal it, not even the Dominion
parliament which passed it.

Mr. Tarte condemned this in the most
unqualified terms, and maintained that
the Catholics would not be satisfied
with the old schools, which were ineffi-
cient, neither would any bill passed by
French votes be satisfactory, because
the cry of French domination would go
forth, which would have an evil effect.
Mr. Tarte condemned the Quebec school
system, and said that it required to be
improved. He relied upon the Mani-
toba government to give a remedy to the
Catholics.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—(Press Dispatch.)—
Nearly the whole afternoon session of
yesterday was occupied by the discus-
sion evoked by Hon. Jos. Martin's bill
to amend the Northwest representation act.

Col. O'Brien then took the floor and
continued the debate on the address.
Speaking on the school question, he
said it had been settled by the parties
who had the right to settle it, and it
should be left with them to settle. The
rights of the so-called minority were all
beach. This truckling to the minorities
caused half the trouble that the coun-
try has experienced. What right had
the government to divide the country
into sections, into creeds and races?
The illustration of the minority in
Manitoba and in Quebec was not par-
allel because religious dogmas
were taught in the schools of the majori-
ty in Quebec, while such was not the
case in Manitoba. The minority in
Manitoba had no right but those in
common with other British subjects.
He would oppose with all his power and
might any interference with Manitoba.

After recess Mr. Tarte spoke, con-
fining himself almost exclusively to the
school question. He said there was a
grievance and some measure of redress
must be given. As to remedial legisla-
tion, he knew the government was not
a unit on the bill proposed. No party
had anything to gain by immediate
legislation, but the country had much at
stake. He wanted an inquiry during
the present session, and legislation, if
Manitoba did not legislate according to
the result of the investigation. He
knew that the French in Manitoba dif-
fered as to what they wanted. Mani-
toba would certainly fight the Dominion
legislation in the courts, so there was
nothing to lose by an investigation.

The Dominion government could not
supply money to maintain separate
schools, and in the meantime the Cath-
olics had none. He did not want sep-
arate schools in Manitoba such as existed
in Quebec, but would suggest a committee,
composed of Liberals and Conservatives,
to investigate the whole case.

Hon. Mr. Costigan followed. He
contended that unless the government
stood by the constitution, all sense of
security in the country would be de-
stroyed. The government's policy of re-
medial legislation was in the best in-
terests of peace and justice. He had
faith in Manitoba that they would ac-
cept the act of this parliament with the
same degree of respect that the govern-
ment felt towards the minority in car-
rying out their pledges.

Hon. Mr. Laurier replied, saying that
there was no man in the house but
wanted justice done where justice was
due, but no one wanted to remove
any injustice by committing another.
Canada had an arbitrary constitu-
tion, but the sovereignty of the
provinces as to internal affairs was su-

preme. The provision allowing an ap-
peal of minorities to the federal parlia-
ment was an exceptional condition not
to be found anywhere else. It was in-
serted by Sir A. T. Galt as a protec-
tion to the Quebec minority, and was en-
tirely gratuitous. The greatest diffi-
culty now to be overcome was the na-
tional aversion to legislation of the pro-
vinces being overridden by the Domini-
on parliament. No one in the house
felt that the Manitoba law was passed
with the design of doing substantial in-
jury to the minority, and until facts
were collected to show that injustice
had been done, such injustice that would
shock the sense of right, this parliament
should not legislate in behalf of any-
one. An investigation into all the facts
and conditions was the only peaceful
solution. He had more faith in his
fellow countrymen than the government
appeared to have that Manitoba would
remedy any injustice that was proved
to them to exist. He desired all races,
and all creeds, in Canada to live in har-
monious concord.

Mr. Laurier said he had suggested
a committee of inquiry in 1892, and the
Liberals who now wanted investigation
then opposed it.

The address was then adopted without
a vote being taken.

HAMMOND IS ALONE

All the Other Transvaal Prisoners
Have Been Liberated on
Parole.

President Kruger Reports Every-
thing Quiet—Americans Eager
Every Protection.

New York, Jan. 24.—A special cable to
a local paper says: All the Americans
except Hammond have been liberated
on parole in Pretoria.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The Exam-
iner has received the following telegram
from President Kruger in reply to a
message requesting information as to
the status of the American mining men
now imprisoned at Pretoria for alleged
participation in the uprising of the Uit-
landers:

"Everything is quiet at present. The
Americans are in no danger whatever.
They enjoy the full protection of law,
like any foreigners; therefore there is
no need of protection from the outside
against any illegal or revolutionary
measures. Even if such protection
against revolutionists were necessary,
which is not so, the Americans are ca-
pable of taking care of themselves.
The government regrets deeply that, while
almost all of the Americans took the
side of law and order, a very few of
them have joined the revolutionary so-
called reform committee. These, to-
gether with a majority, mostly British,
will be tried according to law, and jus-
tice will be done all concerned without
respect to nationality."

London, Jan. 24.—A Cape Town dis-
patch to the Times says that the trial
of the political prisoners at Pretoria has
been set for April 21 and their prelimi-
nary examination will be held within a
few days.

The Times has also a dispatch from
Pretoria which describes a visit by their
correspondent to Dr. Jameson in jail.
Well, Dr. Jameson said that he thought
the letter of which a certified copy was
captured by the Boers containing an ap-
peal from the Uitlanders of Johannesburg
for assistance justified his action, and
that the clause guaranteeing all ex-
penses absolved him from responsibility
to the shareholders of the Chartered
South African company.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—A copyrighted
cable dispatch to the San Francisco
Examiner says that Mr. Lingham, of
Washington, is now under arrest at Jo-
hannesburg, along with several other
Americans. Mr. Lingham is undoubt-
edly believed to be the proprietor of the
Lingham line of steamers that have car-
ried over 30,000,000 feet of lumber from
the Sound to South Africa during the
last nine months.

Before the outbreak in the Transvaal
the Americans held a mass meeting to
protest against the treatment that they
were subjected to. After the trouble
was over the Americans were arrested
by the British on charges of high trea-
son. American Consul Agent Mann at
Johannesburg is making every effort in
behalf of the American citizens. Tele-
grams have been received in the United
States from the friends of the prisoners
stating that the situation is very grave.
Steps are being taken to have the Presi-
dent interfere for the prisoners.

REPUBLICANS AT DINNER.

Ex-Senator Miller Wants to Annex Ha-
waii to the United States.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24.—The seventh
annual banquet of the Alger Republican
club was given at the Russell House
last night, when some 250 Republicans
of Detroit and Michigan were present.
The leading speech of the evening was
in response to the toast of "Our Foreign
Friends," by ex-Senator Warner Miller,
of New York, who criticized the policy
of the administration regarding Hawaii,
and Nicaragua, and predicted that the
next administration would hold and
maintain the American flag in Hawaii.
This country endorsed President Cleve-
land's Venezuela message, yet it might
have been so framed as to avoid a threat
of war. He advocated protection of the
Armenians by the United States.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening
strength.—U. S. Government Report

SHIPPING FALLEN OFF

Startling Decrease in the Volume
of Maritime Province Ship-
ping Since 1874.

Two New Torpedo Boats to be Sent
to Halifax in the Com-
ing Spring.

Dr. Bingham Will be the Liberal
Candidate for North Ontario
Next Election.

Halifax, Jan. 24.—The shipping of the
maritime provinces continues to show a
most astonishing decrease, and the
chances are that if the diminution goes
on at the present rate, another decade
will practically wipe it out. During
twelve years the total tonnage has
fallen from 890,810 tons in 1874 to
689,765 in 1895. Nova Scotia vessels
in the same period have fallen from
3,019 to 2,689; New Brunswick's from
1,666 to 903 and Prince Edward Island
from 230 to 190.

It is stated in military circles here
that two first class torpedo boats will
be sent to this station in the coming
spring. The will be larger and more
powerful than those now here, and will
be accompanied to Halifax by one of
the big transport vessels.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 24.—Richard Wil-
son, a prosperous farmer of this vicinity,
while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry
Greig, of Salford, and being in appar-
ently good health, died to-day while en-
joying an after dinner smoke.

London, Ont., Jan. 24.—Perry Lock-
hart son of J. C. Lockhart, and a well
known vocalist, has been drowned ac-
cidentally.

Reverton, Jan. 24.—At a convention
of the Liberals of North Ontario, Dr. H.
S. Bingham, of Canningham, was unani-
mously selected a candidate for North
Ontario at the next Dominion election.

Woodstock, Jan. 24.—Captain G. F.
Williamson, a very highly respected
resident of Princeton, is dead, aged 49.

THE DISTRESSED ARMENIANS

Miss Barton and Her Band Will be
Passed by the Porte.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Miss Barton
and her party will be permitted by the
Turkish government to distribute re-
lief to the distressed Armenians, but
not as members of the Red Cross
League. The news came to the state
department to-day in a cablegram from
Minister Terrell, who says the Porte
refuses to officially recognize the Red
Cross, but will permit any person
whom Minister Terrell names and ap-
proves to distribute relief, provided the
Turkish authorities are kept informed
of what they are doing.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

By the Cause of a Panic Over a Fire
in a Russian Circus Theatre.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The official
investigation into the cause of the fire
which destroyed the circus theatre at
Ekaterinoslav, capital of the south Rus-
sian government of that name, has not
been able to establish the cause of the
disaster, which is believed to have re-
sulted in the loss of over 70 lives. The
first alarm was given by an actress
who appeared terror-stricken on the
stage during the children's matinee. She
screamed with fright and threw the
whole audience into a panic as the the-
atre began to fill with smoke and flames.
A terrible rush was made for the doors,
but only two out of eight exits were
open.

American News.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Lodge
has made a canvass of the senate on the
Davis resolution affirming the Monroe
doctrine, and has not been able to find
more than eight votes that will be cast
against it. It is too early yet to say
when the vote will be taken.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 24.—The fierce
storm here is increasing. It is raining
and snowing hard, and telegraphic com-
munication is partially cut off.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 24.—An east-
erly rain storm, which struck the coast
about midnight, is still raging at a ve-
locity of about sixty miles an hour.
What can be seen of the ocean is one
mass of foam. Several vessels sought
shelter in the bay yesterday, anticipat-
ing the storm, and anchored in safe
places.

PERSONAL.

E. J. Palmer and wife, of Chelmsford, are
at the Grand.

M. A. Ward, of the Arlington Hotel,
Albany, is in the city.

Harry Maynard and wife leave in the
morning via the C. P. R. and S. S. Cam-
panella for Europe.

James Moore, of Forks of Quenneville, a
pioneer of pioneers, arrived in town last
night, this being his first visit in eighteen
years.

Mrs. Maynard Cowan and family left for
California on the Humboldt last night, and
not Mr. Cowan, as stated in this morning's
paper.

J. A. Humboldt, of St. Paul, Minn., pres-
ident of the Victoria Lumber Co., is at the
Grand. Mr. Humboldt, who has large in-
terests in British Columbia and the Pacific
coast generally, is here to attend the an-
nual meeting of the Lumber Company.

Have you got a copy of the
Times Annual yet? They are
going fast.

Tailor Gowns. Riding Habits

THE PARIS HOUSE,

Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors

Ladies can furnish their own materials.
Price of making gowns from \$10 up.

A VICTIM OF CIGARETTES.

An Oakland Man Dying from the Excessive Use of Tobacco.

Oakland, Jan. 18.—William Higgins, an inveterate cigarette smoker, is dying at the receiving hospital. During the past five years he has been a confirmed cigarette fiend, and recent excess has brought about his present condition. Higgins is about 27 years old and up to five years ago he was a strong, healthy young man. Now he is a mental and physical wreck. Young Higgins' case has excited the attention of Dr. Woolsey, Dunn, Johnson and Hamlin. Dr. Dunn, after making a careful examination of the patient for day, found that Higgins is suffering from heart disease, consumption and asthma. Dr. Dunn does not hesitate to say that these diseases may be attributed to the cigarette habit. The physician also says that Higgins has but a few hours to live.

William Higgins managed to keep up on the streets until yesterday. Even with all his ailments he refused to give up the habit which had taken such a firm hold upon him, and while walking along the streets he felt to the ground a total wreck. When discovered by a policeman he was unconscious and was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where, after being restored to consciousness, his first request was for a cigarette. His request was refused and the physician in charge gave him some restoratives, but Higgins was too far gone to respond to treatment. He had simply smoked himself out, and was at death's door.

Five years ago Higgins was an ordinary smoker. Half a dozen cigarettes a day would satisfy him, and he could enjoy a sleep at night. Month by month the habit grew upon him and twenty cigarettes a day would not satisfy him. He increased his limit to thirty, and still he could not get enough. His wife tried to induce him to give up the habit, which she saw was wrecking him, but it was no use. He was a confirmed fiend and all efforts to reform him failed. He knew that day by day he was breaking down, but he did not have the courage to break away from the habit.

Cigarette smoking broke up his home and ruined his married life. Higgins married Miss Tillie Shuster just a year ago. She was a pretty, gentle little girl. They had only been married two months when Higgins deserted her without word or warning. When she heard that he was at the hospital she went to him and tendered her services as a nurse. The little woman said that she had worked her way and secured a home, and she wanted to take her husband to it, where she could care for him. The doctors told her that he was dying and that it would be useless to receive him from the hospital. So the wife remains by his side day and night.

Dr. Dunn, in speaking about the case to-day, said: "Young Higgins is dying as a result of excessive cigarette smoking. He is a confirmed fiend. The active principle in cigarettes is nicotine, which is diffused into the blood very rapidly and is one of the most deadly of poisons. It corresponds in the mode and intensity of its action to prussic acid. In cigarette smokers the lungs are first affected in their functions and then the heart is affected. The poison renders the blood thick and dark, and hence the haggard appearance of the cigarette smoker. In the case of Higgins I understand he used from twenty to forty cigarettes a day. These had the effect at the last to cause him to become very nervous and tremble, and finally to succumb to spasms, followed by riddiness and delirium. This is the condition of the patient at the present time. He is the worst cigarette fiend I have ever encountered. The condition of his system as a result of cigarette smoking is something appalling."

THE TIMES ANNUAL.

This Valuable and Useful Work is Now Ready for Delivery.

The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the above work is now ready and may be obtained at the Times office. As the name implies it is full of useful information to all classes of readers. Business men, lawyers, clerical, politicians and all who wish to get the latest and figures relating to Canada and the world at large should secure a copy. It contains over 400 pages of over 1000 subjects; costs but 25 cents.

Subscribers to the Twelve-Week Times, who have paid for 1896, and subscribers to the Daily Times, who pay for two months in advance, will receive copies free. As the supply is limited, subscribers who wish to receive copies of this valuable reference book, should comply with the conditions at once.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

For Business Men.

ON RETAILING.

Make your store look busy. Do anything in your power to get the name of being a busy store, because business attracts business. People usually like to buy of a store that has the name of being progressive and up to date. If your store once gets the name of being the centre of attraction in your town, it will draw a great deal more custom than if it should get the name of not being popular, even though the goods and prices might be in either case identically the same. People love success and are likely to trade with the store which has the appearance of being successful.

Do not run down competition. They may deserve it ever so much, but you will find it to your advantage to say as little as possible about your competitor. People usually misjudge what you say about them. They will think you are running them down because you are jealous of their business, because they are getting the best of you and that you are afraid to say anything good about them for fear they will get some of your trade.

Be kind to your employees. Kindness wins on every occasion. It is only natural that any clerk will be more likely to take pride in his work and use every effort to please his employer when he finds that he appreciates his services and is considerate of his interests. Be sociable in your store. Be intensely respectful to everybody, rich and poor alike. As far as possible take an interest in those who are buying. If at any time you become acquainted with them, show yourself eager and at all times to be of service to your customers. Let them feel that your store is the accommodating store, the home store, where everything is made as pleasant as possible for buyers.

MONEY WASTED.

The average merchant who has proved to his own satisfaction the value of advertising is made a victim to the wiles and blandishments of all manner of scheming promoters. He is beset in and out of season to invest in divers advertising dodges. The man with the novelty, the fiend with the illuminated signs, the importunate advance guard of charity entertainments and church fairs, and the publisher of programmes, all conspire to entrap the advertiser by fair promises of quick returns if he will but favor them with an order for their respective mediums. The advertiser is conscious that money invested in judicious advertising is well invested. He realizes that the expense of advertising is one of the most important elements of his business. But how to discriminate, how to discern and select the effective medium and reject the fake is too much of a puzzle for him to solve with patience, and the result is that in many cases he gives up in disgust. He does not know from whence his tangible returns flow, so he pays out his good money indiscriminately, and thereby makes it possible for the illegitimate mediums to thrive at the expense of the legitimate enterprises.

The more experienced and most successful advertisers have come to look upon the daily newspapers as the only reliable means by which to make known to the public that they are in business.

Advertising is the soul of business. It is that which meets the public before the public meets the goods, and if it fails to make a good impression the goods will never have a chance.

SAY, do you know, If trade is slow, (The hard times may have killed it), You will be wise To Advertise, For that will soon rebuild it.

When merchants see the wisdom of putting as much brain work in their advertisements as they do in buying a bill of goods of a drummer, they will have earned one of the great secrets of business success.

The wide awake merchant and the wide awake buyer get together by the means of the newspapers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

He spoke these words of solemn truth, In tones worn thin and ready: "A blooming idiot I'm youth, Now that I'm old I'm needy."

Always Cut Fibre Chamois Across the Goods.

Because those little wrinkles should go round—not up and down your skirt and sleeves to give them the best and most lasting support.

For your own sake avoid imitations by

Finding the Name On Each Yard

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1895.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Waterworks Loan by-law, 1873.....\$73,004 05	Waterworks, 1873.....\$2,500 00
Waterworks Loan by-law, 1877.....12,638 25	Waterworks, 1877.....20,000 00
Corporation by-law, 1878.....16,283 15	Corporation, 1878.....20,000 00
Public Lighting by-law, 1880.....7,042 20	Public Lighting, 1880.....16,000 00
Drainage by-law, 1885.....2,203 00	Drainage, 1885.....5,000 00
Waterworks by-law, 1886.....16,383 05	Waterworks, 1886.....75,000 00
Streets and Bridges by-law, 1886.....4,057 15	Streets and Bridges, 1886.....50,000 00
Johnson Street Sewer by-law, 1886.....3,137 75	Johnson St. sewer, 1886.....30,000 00
Waterworks by-law, 1888.....2,097 25	Waterworks, 1888.....20,000 00
Cemetery by-law, 1889.....6,105 10	Measure gr. m. 1889.....25,000 00
Waterworks by-law, 1889.....4,484 10	Waterworks, 1889.....70,000 00
Pressure Grounds by-law, 1889.....3,387 15	Fire Department, 1889.....15,000 00
Fire Department by-law, 1890.....2,007 10	Streets, Bridges and Public Market Site, 1890.....45,000 00
Four Mill Bonus by-law, 1890.....2,030 00	City Hall addition, 1890.....10,000 00
City Hall addition by-law, 1890.....4,894 95	Cemetery, 1890.....35,000 00
Cemetery by-law, 1890.....1,743 15	Sewerage, 1890.....300,000 00
Sewerage by-law, 1890.....14,456 95	Public Market Site, 1890.....45,000 00
Public Market Site by-law, 1890.....2,768 55	Ing, 1890.....55,000 00
Public Market Building by-law, 1890.....2,630 15	Crematory, 1890.....10,000 00
Crematory by-law, 1890.....1,142 20	Agricultural Assoc'n 1891.....25,000 00
Agricultural Assoc'n by-law, 1891.....2,020 80	City of Victoria Act, 1892.....158,000 00
Loan City of Victoria by-law, 1892.....16,019 05	Street Loan, 1892.....25,000 00
Street Loan by-law, 1892.....514 80	Surface Drains, 1893.....125,000 00
Surface Drains by-law, 1893.....3,042 85	Surface Drains, 1893.....125,000 00
Educational Loan by-law, 1895.....1,571 30	Educational, 1894.....85,000 00
Electric Light by-law, 1894.....381 28	Electric Light, 1894.....55,000 00
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital by-law, 1894.....230 00	Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894.....35,000 00
Exhibition by-law, 1894.....207 85	Exhibition, 1894.....25,000 00
Sewerage by-law, 1894.....831 20	Sewerage, 1894.....100,000 00
Waterworks by-law, 1894.....900 70	Waterworks, 1894.....100,000 00
	Contract deposit account.....1,824,000 00
	Liquid interest.....780 00
MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES OUTSTANDING.	
Water rents.....\$7,743 50	
Trade licenses, 1894.....1,055 00	
Insurance tax.....750 00	
Market rents.....80 00	
Land and improvement tax.....70,640 61	
Board of Health special rate.....9,664 86	
School Loan by-law, 1892.....4,172 56	
	\$104,106 23
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	
General account.....1,100 45	
Contract deposit.....5,383 00	
Board of Health fund.....758 97	
City of Victoria Act.....75 20	
Sewerage, 1894.....17 56	
Waterworks, 1894.....69,942 72	
School purposes.....161 98	
J. Gosnell.....74,472 80	
Cash.....2,736 00	
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets.....1,425,692 67	
	\$1,890,163 00
City Hall, January 6, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified Correct.	

Receipts and Expenditures, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
1st January to 31st December, 1895.	Interest under annual loan by-law.....4,041 77
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1895.....1,067 75	Slaking funds.....\$20,917 86
Bank of B. N. A., Jan. 1, 1895.....5,540 44	Interest on investment of slaking funds.....8,476 23
Land and improvement tax.....181,847 37	Brokerage and exchange.....482 24
Water rates and rents.....61,230 20	Redemption of debentures issued under authority of the Waterworks Amendment Act, 1875.....50,000 00
Trade licenses.....14,456 95	
Liquor licenses.....3,462 25	
Fire insurance Co.'s tax.....3,462 25	
Police court fines and fees.....1,567 00	
Road tax.....414 20	
Dog tax.....526 00	
Pound fees.....2,568 90	
Miscellaneous receipts.....3,378 20	
Provincial government in aid of Fire Department.....500 00	
Provincial government refund under Sec. 109 Municipal Act, 1892.....1,962 00	
Interest from investment of slaking funds.....8,476 23	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895.....5,131 81	
Special rate for the 1895.....10,965 67	
Refunds Darcy Lal and station for letters.....1,402 50	
Sundries.....11 50	
Interest.....78 95	
	\$17,650 83
Education—Gov. per capita.....\$18,001 54	
Provincial rev. tax.....11,760 00	
Special rate for school purposes.....18,802 12	
	\$48,562 06
Sinking fund Waterworks Amendment Act, 1875.....50,000 00	
	\$424,218 43
City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified Correct.	
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.	
STATEMENT.	
Showing details of Miscellaneous receipts: Pensions from inmates of Home for the aged.....96 85	
Refund from Sewerage Loan for pipe.....2,819 57	
Refund from Sewerage Loan for Drivers' licenses.....15 00	
Registration of vehicles.....3 00	
Provincial revenue.....5,080 00	
Corporate seal.....1 00	
Sale of catalogue of library and books.....63 75	
Sale of two pigs, Home for Aged.....28 40	
Sale of poles, electric light.....13 40	
Removing buildings.....20 00	
Holding driving park.....22 00	
Sale of hay from park.....91 25	
Sale of tanks.....50 00	
Sundries.....26 47	
	\$3,781 26
City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified Correct.	
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.	
EXPENDITURE.	
1st January to 31st December, 1895.	
I.—City Debt.....\$188,626 00	
II.—City Salaries.....67,802 82	
III.—Municipal Council.....5,080 00	
IV.—City Institutions (Maintenance).....40,272 42	
V.—Buildings and Surveys.....2,688 40	
VI.—Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks.....19,314 22	
VII.—Miscellaneous.....48,000 08	
VIII.—Educational.....16,501 86	
IX.—Board of Health.....\$419,284 98	
City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Certified Correct.	
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.	
DETAILED EXPENDITURE.	
Statement showing the expenditure for 1895 as brought to account in the Treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.	
I.—City Debt.....\$20,717 00	
Guarantee of interest.....V. & B. Ry.....9,006 00	
	\$29,723 00
II.—City Salaries.....\$2,130 00	
Removal of garbage.....5,320 00	
Dunroby Island station for letters.....1,106 01	
Grant to B. C. Agricultural Assoc'n.....5,000 00	
For all other purposes.....3,201 19	
	\$16,863 20
III.—Municipal Council.....\$1,027 58	
Teachers' salaries.....37,714 10	
	\$38,000 08
IV.—City Institutions (Maintenance).....\$2,130 00	
Stationery.....705 00	
Postage.....352 00	
Telegrams & messenger service.....80 00	
Telephone.....1,418 20	
Fuel and light.....2,123 85	
Hacks and express.....147 50	
Fire insurance.....1,380 17	
Lost expenses.....256 41	
Records.....2,505 00	
Charitable aid fund.....1,214 08	
Commission on revenue office.....50 00	
Donations.....972 19	
Celebration of Queen's Birthday.....1,000 00	
Grant to B. C. Agricultural Assoc'n.....2,653 31	
Miscellaneous not detailed.....\$18,814 42	
	\$10,227 58
V.—Buildings and Surveys.....\$1,106 01	
Removal of garbage.....5,320 00	
Dunroby Island station for letters.....1,106 01	
Grant to B. C. Agricultural Assoc'n.....5,000 00	
For all other purposes.....3,201 19	
	\$16,863 20
VI.—Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks.....\$1,027 58	
For all purposes.....\$30,000 00	
	\$31,027 58
VII.—Miscellaneous.....\$2,130 00	
Advertising expenses.....920 40	
Advertising and printing.....3,500 87	
Stationery.....705 00	
Postage.....352 00	
Telegrams & messenger service.....80 00	
Telephone.....1,418 20	
Fuel and light.....2,123 85	
Hacks and express.....147 50	
Fire insurance.....1,380 17	
Lost expenses.....256 41	
Records.....2,505 00	
Charitable aid fund.....1,214 08	
Commission on revenue office.....50 00	
Donations.....972 19	
Celebration of Queen's Birthday.....1,000 00	
Grant to B. C. Agricultural Assoc'n.....2,653 31	
Miscellaneous not detailed.....\$18,814 42	
	\$10,227 58
VIII.—Education.....\$1,106 01	
Board of School Trustees.....\$1,106 01	
Teachers' salaries.....37,714 10	
	\$38,000 08
IX.—Board of Health.....\$2,130 00	
Salaries.....\$2,130 00	
Removal of garbage.....5,320 00	
Dunroby Island station for letters.....1,106 01	
Grant to B. C. Agricultural Assoc'n.....5,000 00	
For all other purposes.....3,201 19	
	\$16,863 20

BALANCE SHEET BROAD STREET LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT BY-LAW, 1892.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Cash, bank of B. N. A.....\$2,623 36	Debitures issued.....\$10,738 00
Corporation of Victoria being excess of liabilities over assets.....8,764 60	
	\$10,738 00
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loans under Authority of the Electric Lighting By-law, 1894 and 1895.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand Electric Light.....\$35,529 88	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$34,883 18
Transfer from the Treasury by-law, 1895.....10,122 50		
Material sold.....35 00		
Accrued interest.....165 64		
	\$45,853 02	\$45,071 76
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....\$50,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$50,000 00
Transfer from the Treasury by-law, 1895.....10,122 50		
Accrued interest.....165 64		
	\$60,188 14	\$60,188 14
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loan under authority of the Waterworks By-law, 1894.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....\$148,143 50	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$85,718 68
Material sold.....29 00		
Accrued interest.....4,365 46		
	\$152,537 96	\$152,537 96
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....\$1,297 40	Paid interest on debentures.....\$ 830 40
Assessments.....730 20		
Interest.....70 45		
	\$2,108 05	\$2,108 05
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loan under authority of the Crematory By-law.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....\$10,000 00	Transfer under authority of the Electric Lighting By-law, 1894.....\$10,122 50
Accrued interest.....131 51		
	\$10,131 51	\$10,131 50
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loan under authority of the Surface Drains By-law, 1893.

Jan. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....\$731 50	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....\$ 735 20
Accrued interest.....3 30		
	\$735 20	\$735 20
Certified Correct.	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.		

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Loan under authority of the Education Loan By-law, 1893.

Certified Correct,	City Hall, 6th January, 1896.
JAS. L. RAYMUE,	CHAS. KENT,
Auditor.	Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Exhibition By-law, 1894.

Jan. 1, 1895.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 38 91	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1895.....
Certified Correct,		City Hall, 6th January, 1896.

JANUARY.											
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
26	27	28	29	30	31						

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

THE MINING LECTURES.

Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Fellow-Harvey are three gentlemen eminently qualified to give instruction in matters relating to mining, and there is no reason to doubt that their lectures will be of considerable benefit to the public. But the government seems bent on destroying with one hand the good it would do with the other, else it would not have imposed the outrageous fee of fifty cents on those who attend each lecture. To those who take the full course the cost will be \$3, and though the lectures are of value to any person interested in the subject, this amount is absurdly large. If the encouragement of the mining industry is the government's aim, the lectures should be free; the increase of practical knowledge and the greater interest in the subject likely to follow, might be trusted to bring in full recompense in the indirect way. But if the treasury is so poverty-stricken that it could not bear the small additional expense entailed by these lectures, the entrance fee should have been limited to the sum actually necessary. It is a small business for the government to endeavor to make money out of these lectures, which were represented beforehand as part of a plan to further the industry of mining, in the interest of the province.

THE SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Turner's first "speech from the throne" is a good deal like Sir John Falstaff's ideal combination of bread and sack, which the honorable premier has been known to use at times as an illustration. The "bread" in the "speech" is in very small proportion to the "intolerable deal of sack." It looks as though the premier and his colleagues had very little confidence in the gentleman selected to move the address in reply, and had therefore been at the trouble of gathering up the remarks which are usually looked for from the performer of that function. There is some satisfaction to be taken from the announcement that the revenue receipts are improving, and that arrears due the government are being paid up. This is double cause for gratification, in that it indicates some lifting of the depression and foretells a much-needed improvement in the finances of the province. If now the people were sure that the government would not be inclined to fresh extravagance by the increased inflow of money, they might have some hope that the affairs of the province would soon be in a reasonably safe condition. If the policy of borrowing freely and frittering away the money borrowed is pursued, this desirable end will certainly not be reached. The speech in one paragraph says: "During the past year the yield of crops was much larger than usual, but I regret, however, that owing to the low prices of the produce coming into competition with that of our farmers the season's operations have not been as profitable as I would desire to see." This will be pleasant reading for the gentlemen who talk so much of the value of protection to British Columbia farmers. The proposal to enact legislation for the encouragement of dairying is a good one, and we trust the legislation will secure the object aimed at, for the province should gain much more than it does from its dairying facilities.

TUPPER'S CHARACTER.

Somebody has been cruel enough to resurrect an opinion which the Toronto Mail gave of Sir Charles Tupper the Elder in the days when that paper was independent and was therefore free from the necessity of squaring its opinions to suit the exigencies of the government. On the 9th June, 1891, three days after the death of Sir John Macdonald, the Mail thus paid its respects to Sir Charles: "There can be no doubt that the wires are being actively pulled for Sir Charles Tupper at Ottawa by his son, with his other special adherents in the cabinet as well as by members from the eastern provinces, to which as a reward for their loyalty to him in the late contest he has promised 'even more than justice' in the division of the spoils. His professed withdrawal from Canadian politics has deceived nobody, at all events since his proceedings in the last election." It will be remembered that the Hon. Edward Blake in his letter to the West Durham electors pointed out the bad effect of Conservative rule on the people of this country, showing the debasing and demoralizing tendency. The Mail thus applied Mr. Blake's reflections to the situation that would be created if Sir Charles took the chief place in his party: "Of the system which Mr. Blake deplores, Sir Charles Tupper has notoriously been the chief agent. All that

is worst in it, that has tended most to debase the national character, is familiarly connected with his name and which may be said to be a household word of corruption. His name is at this moment unpleasantly connected with suspicious commercial offices in England. He will protest his innocence, of course, but his word, unhappily, is that of a man whose veracity is much impugned, and who does not scruple to use stolen letters. He is the prince of political crackmen no doubt, but we cannot afford to purchase ability even of so rare a kind at such a price as that of continued and increased demoralization. The appointment of such a man at the head of the state would be not merely the inauguration of violence and corruption unredeemed by any true wisdom or statesmanship, it would be the signal for a disruption of the community and for a moral civil war." Nothing so severe as this has been said of Sir Charles Tupper by Sir Richard Cartwright or by any other man on the Liberal side. The paper that so utterly damned Sir Charles had formerly been the chief organ of his party, and is in that position again, so it had peculiar facilities for acquiring a knowledge of his character. It was at that time professedly independent, but with a leaning to the Conservative side pronounced enough to make its comments on Sir Charles very emphatic.

The Monetary Times gives the following review of the political situation: "In his attempt to fill the places of the seven ministers who resigned with new men, even as a temporary resource, the Ottawa premier failed and the seven were induced to go back, with the exception of Sir Herbert Tupper, whose place in the cabinet is filled by his father, Sir Charles Tupper. The arrangement is understood to be temporary; after the session is over Sir Charles Tupper is expected to become premier. The two sections of the cabinet, by failing to agree upon a statement of the causes of the crisis, have done one another mutual injury. The seven ministers, when they retired, should have come to an agreement with the premier on the terms of the explanation to be made to parliament. They probably did not expect that their resignations would be accepted, and the event proved that they held in their hands the destinies of the Conservative party in the crisis. Unless the reunion of the two sections for a temporary purpose should fail, the men who retired are likely to get, substantially, their own way in the end. A remedial bill may, or may not, receive the assent of the present house; if it should fail and a dissolution follow, under a reconstructed government, with Sir Charles Tupper at its head, the almost single issue before the electors would be remedial legislation. Only in a subordinate degree could the tariff question be a factor in the contest. It would crop up here and there, where the two parties might think they could use it for a weapon of offence or defence."

The Colonist says it has never entertained the idea that the province of Manitoba is bound to provide separate schools for the minority. Our neighbor should be able to see that if the province is not bound to provide separate schools the Dominion government is not bound to step in and provide them when the province refuses to do so. Yet the Dominion government has all along contended that it was bound to do so by the judgment of the privy council, and that is precisely the contention which Manitoba has protested against. The province has only objected to the Dominion government taking the view which the Colonist now says, by implication, should not have been taken.

A KICK FROM COWICHAN.

To the Editor: I would like to have something to say about the proposed amendments to the present "game laws," suggested at the meeting of the so-called "Game Protection Association." Two of their amendments I shall certainly make a kick against, and those are the tax on guns and the appointment of constables to search our premises for game, supposed to be shot out of season. The party suggesting these amendments is too much of a tyrant for this free country. Does he suppose we are all Anarchists? The next thing, they will want to take our guns away from us, or tax them so heavily that only the rich can afford to use them. How are we going to protect our chickens from the hawks or our apples from the crows and blue-jays? Nothing but a gun will scare them away. What is this "game association" composed of, anyhow? There certainly are no real farmers belonging to it, but if so, they must be of the kind who have other means of living, and don't have to make it out of the land. It is very likely, this association is mostly hotel-keepers and sports around Victoria, who want the government to protect the game for them, then, when the season comes in, they rush off and kill his birds of prey, to sell.

Any new settler making a home in the woods suffers more or less from the deer. He is not able to make a first class fence (and it takes a good one to keep the deer out). Perhaps he builds a few logs and brush, good enough to keep the cattle out, then when he makes his clearing larger he can burn it up. Well, for the first few years the deer bother him quite a bit. They trample his grain, and bite the heads off, pick his peas for him, nibble his garden stuff, and ruin his fruit trees, and the only recompense he can get is to try and shoot one of the thieves, either by means of a torch, on a dark night, or by getting up early and watching until daylight for them. But they are very cunning and after getting on, or perhaps two, they soon get onto the racket, and

they will watch you. Their tracks are plain to be seen, but you don't get any more deer. I have noticed several times that a field after being sown with grain would look as if it would yield 25 or 30 bushels to the acre, but when it is threshed you get maybe 15 bushels or less. The game has got the rest. One settler told me that he sowed a bushel of peas and threshed out a pint. He had seen as many as ten deer get out of his little patch at one time, but of course this is some years ago; they are not so numerous now, and a good thing too; the farmer has enough to contend with, droughts, floods and low prices for his produce, without having to feed a lot of thieves. And now, Mr. Editor, I will give you my plan how to preserve the game, and without much expense to the government. Stop the sale of the game and you do away with the pot-hunters' trade. Take away the inducement to make money out of it, and no one is going to kill a lot of game if he can't sell it. Any one wanting game, let him go and hunt it. Have a close season, but give the farmer the right to kill at all seasons to protect his crops.

A COWICHAN FARMER.

TURKISH HORRORS.

Secret Crimes Committed by the Sultan's Orders.

The Sultan of Turkey has other and more puzzling complications on his hands than the extermination of his Christian subjects in Armenia. The Sultan has troubles almost within his own household—troubles among his own Moslem followers, who have writhed and suffered under his abominable villainies until they have passed beyond the point of endurance. In Constantinople, the capital city of the Ottoman empire, the Sultan finds himself beset with a mounting fire of opposition. Almost under the very walls of his palace a new party, representing the young, the progressive, and the most intelligent men, has arisen. This element of intelligence and respectability has no patience with the barbarous practices and inhuman cruelties of the Sultan. The Sultan fears this new party, and he has concentrated his wonderful police spy organization upon it. Suddenly, one night, without the slightest warning, the police seized 50 young men from the Theological school and hurried them down to the docks at the foot of the street. Boats were in waiting, and without delay they were put on board a government transport lying in the harbor. The friends of the young men dared not interfere, for the police were reinforced by a detachment of Turkish soldiers detailed from the palace guards. In answer to all enquiries the Turkish officials replied that the young men were to be transported to prisons in a remote part of the empire. A few days later a diver was employed by a merchant to go down to the bottom of the Bosphorus to examine a sea wall. The diver had nearly reached the lowest part of the submerged bulkhead when he was startled to see a group of men standing about on the bottom. As his astonished eyes became more accustomed to the light he was horrified to see the familiar features of a friend—a theological student. There they were, the young men who had been spirited away to the transport a few nights before. Drawing nearer, the diver was enabled to discover what caused the strange spectacle of these dead men standing as if alive on the river bottom. Each corpse had its hands tied behind. To the feet of each lenden which had kept them all upright on the bottom. The diver at once recognized some of these men, whom he had known, and who were members of the Young Turk party, who had mysteriously disappeared from Constantinople a few days before. He reckoned the number of men seen by him on the bottom of the Bosphorus as between 40 and 50. These men had simply been taken out on the Bosphorus at night, gagged and tied, and had been thrown overboard, because they dared to criticize the Sultan's government. This was the end met for entertaining political opinions, while murderers were being rewarded by the Sultan for their acts and given places high in government circles.

Within two days of the first arrests of members of the Young Turk party those who caused Armenian massacres were being rewarded and decorated by

Abdul Hamid. But even by wholesale arrests and murders the Sultan cannot purchase peace. The late reports state that nobody knows in what room of the vast Yildiz palace he will sleep at night, and he has even been known to sleep part of the night in one room and part in another. He hardly dares to go to bed, and frequently sleeps on a carpet in some dark, remote corner. Even in the harem the Sultan suspects plots and conspiracies to murder him. Here is a tale told by an attache of an Embassy that illustrates how the Sultan settles his domestic difficulties and annihilates the plots which he seems to think honey-comb the harem. He says: "I have a friend—a man in place and power—who had been detained in the palace of one of the ministers until three hours past midnight, and who, on passing across the deep bay near the Castle of Europe, was startled by perceiving two caiques bearing lights upon their oars in the centre of the stream. His curiosity being excited, he desired his boatman to pull towards them, when at the instant he came alongside he discovered that they were filled by police officers; and at the same moment a female, closely shrouded in a yashmak, and with the mouth of a sack, into which her whole body had been thrust, tied about her throat, was lifted into the arms of two men from the bottom of the furthest caiques and flung into the deep waters of the bay. As no weight had been appended to the sack, the miserable woman almost instantly reappeared upon the surface, when she was beaten down by the oars of the boatmen, and this ruthless and revolting ceremony was repeated several times ere the body finally sank. The ministers of death lingered yet a while to convince themselves that the body would not reappear." So far as known this is the only authentic account by an eye-witness of the terrible death meted out to a favorite of the harem who happened to offend her imperial master, or was suspected of a plot. But for many years Constantinople has been filled among its upper and more powerful classes with stories of the dark deeds and hidden mysteries of the harem. But while Abdul Hamid is a coward who fears the truth, dreads publicity, and shrinks from the popular gaze he does not hesitate to act. He acts stealthily and at night, but resolutely, and with the malice and vindictiveness that are born of fright and secret terror. There is hardly a doubt that wholesale murders are being conducted in his name and with his authority. Men are being killed every day in Turkey who are arrested without a warrant and condemned without a hearing.

The Turks are fearful of going on the water on any vessel over which Abdul Hamid has power. That was the cause of a recent curious episode in Constantinople, which is still being talked about in diplomatic circles. One of the Pashas who held a portfolio in a former Turkish ministry, but had since fallen from favor with Abdul Hamid, received a cordial invitation to call upon the Sultan. He went to see his master with fear and trembling, but Abdul Hamid, with a bland smile, extended his hand and said all was forgiven, that he had found on investigation the Pasha was an excellent man, whose services were too valuable to be dispensed with by the government, and that a snug berth had been prepared for him. He was reinstated in power by the Sultan, and asked as his first duty to make an examination of a Turkish gunboat then lying in the harbor and report to the Sultan upon her condition. This the Pasha declined to do. He was afraid to trust himself on board any boat over which Abdul Hamid had control. There are many officials in Constantinople who are afraid to enter the presence of the Sultan. Men have been known to call upon him on invitation and never to return. The Yildiz palace is full of mysterious trap doors, and the Sultan, although he may appear to be alone, never really is, as sharp eyes are watching every visitor. Only a word or a sign from him is sufficient to cause the arrest and death of any visitor to the palace. Said Pasha, as minister of foreign affairs, has lived in constant terror of his life, having reason to believe that the Sultan suspected him of complicity in a plot against his life. Abdul Hamid even suspected the Grand Eunuch of conspiring against him and refused to admit him to the palace for several months. An example of the suspicions entertained by the Sultan is shown by the recent experience of a foreign visitor to Constantinople. He went to see the Grand Vizier upon private business, but as soon as he had returned to his hotel he was confronted by a police official, who told him the Sultan desired to see him. Accordingly he was marched back to the palace, where the Sultan asked him what his business was with the Grand Vizier. As this had been of a very private na-

Hearken

You Bargain Hunters!

Why do you attend auction sales? "Well," you say, "to get things cheap." Now if you could get new goods from a reliable firm at prices as low as those prevailing at auction sales you would purchase the new goods, wouldn't you? Certainly. Now then, we make this statement: Each and every article of our Large Stock of Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc., has been reduced to a Price as low as might reasonably be expected to prevail at an auction sale.

A visit to our establishment will convince the most sceptical that that statement is correct. Call and see us anyhow. No trouble to show Goods.

B. C. Furniture Co. JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Great Clearance Sale

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

FORMER PRICE	NEW PRICE	FORMER PRICE	NEW PRICE
No. 8 Happy Thought Range...	\$40.00 \$28.00	No. 7 Handy Coal...	14.00 9.75
No. 9 Happy Thought Range...	40.50 32.50	No. 7 and 8 Tea Kettles, cop.	per bottom...
No. 8 Richelieu...	28.00 20.00	Lanterns...	75 40
No. 8 Ledger...	24.00 17.00	Ten Pots...	25 10
No. 9 Ledger...	24.00 18.00	Flour Sifters...	25 15
No. 8 Quick Sterilizer...	28.00 20.00	10-Quart Tin Pails...	35 20
No. 9 Honor Bright (wood cook)	34.00 24.00	10-Quart Gal. Iron Pails...	30 20
No. 10 Brilliant...	38.00 26.00	12-Quart Gal. Iron Pails...	30 20
No. 8 Domestic...	22.00 15.50	Coffee Pots...	25 10
No. 8 Saxon Brev...	18.00 12.50	Children's Bath Tubs...	1.25 65
No. 7 Domestic...	15.00 10.00	Gal. Coal Hods...	50 20
No. 7 Hero...	11.00 7.75	Black Coal Hods...	50 25

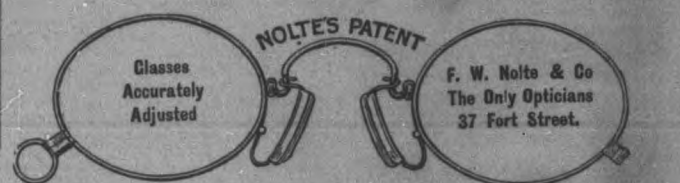
Prices on all other goods reduced in proportion.

PLOWS AND HARROWS.

FORMER PRICE	NEW PRICE	FORMER PRICE	NEW PRICE
Gen Plows...	\$13.50 \$10.00	3 Section Diamond Harrows...	30.00 27.00
Ontario Plows...	18.00 13.50	Brush Breaker...	30.00 27.00
Diamond Point Cultivators...	13.50 10.00		

PERRY & TURNER.

42 JOHNSON STREET.



ture, the stranger invented a story, which he forthwith related. Immediately after, however, the Sultan had the Vizier examined in another room, and when he found that the two stories did not agree, as the Vizier told the truth, he got into a terrible rage. He told the visitor he had lied, and demanded the truth. It is thus by doing his own detective work that Abdul Hamid learns much that is going on. He keeps two rival regiments, one of whites and the other of blacks, to guard his palace, relying upon their mutual jealousy for his protection. According to the latest intelligence have been recently made in Constantinople, and there must have been dozens of victims thrown into the Bosphorus slightly for several months past. The prisoners are not even full. The Sultan keeps his elder brother and predecessor on the throne locked up in a dungeon, claiming that he is insane. Abdul Hamid like wise keeps his son locked up for fear he will conspire against him. He does not even trust his mother, suspecting that she will conspire in favor of his son. Several of his former ministers have disappeared mysteriously, and the bones of many of his intimate personal friends are believed to strew the Bosphorus along with those of mistresses, priests, statesmen, students and Christians.

Dominion Election.

OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST.

All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with

Book Binding.

You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding. Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.

Phil R. Smith,

PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

FINANCIAL.

The British Columbia Corporation, LIMITED,

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Chapped Hands

Can be quickly cured by
BOWEN'S BUTTERFLY TOILET LOTION.
Sold only by
BOWEN'S, 412 Dispersions Prescriptions.
Government street, near corner
Yates street.
We never close. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. News in
a Condensed Form.

Call at the London bar for Al Tom
and Jerry.

Every business man should read the
hints on business contained in the series
of articles now running in the Times.

Vancouver Island Building Society
holds its twelfth annual meeting in the
Sir William Wallace hall, on Thursday
January 30.

The provincial government has ac-
cepted the resignation of Frank Mc-
Govern, of Vernon, as coroner for East
Yale.

At the meeting of the Sir William
Wallace Society this evening, W. L.
Gleghris will give his second lecture on
practical electricity.

J. C. Provost, sentenced some time
ago to serve a term of imprisonment
in the penitentiary, was taken to New
Westminster this morning by Provin-
cial Constable McKenna.

The J. B. A. A. whist tournament
is attracting numerous players, eleven
tables being engaged last evening. C.
E. Bailey won first place with nine
games out of eleven, and Wm. Duck
score the lowest with two games.

Parties wishing to attend the meet-
ing of the Fruit Growers and Dairymen
in New Westminster on the 29th, 30th
and 31st inst., may secure from the C.
P. N. Co. a special return fare of \$3
on the steamers to Vancouver or New
Westminster.

A glance at the list of prices quot-
ed by S. Reid, gent's clothing, in this
issue, is convincing proof that now is
the time to purchase clothing. Mr.
Reid has a reputation for reliability and
square dealing; this, coupled with the
fact that a general reduction has been
made in prices, should induce many to
seize the opportunity.

Albert Menzies, wanted in
Oakland for shooting and wounding J.
R. Perkins, has decided to return to
California without fighting the extradi-
tation motion. He was up before Mr.
Justice Walker this morning, but the
case was remanded pending the arrival
of an officer from California. The offi-
cer is expected to-morrow, when Men-
zies may be formally handed over to
him by the judge.

Mr. Herbert Carmichael, govern-
ment assayer, delivered the second of
the course of mining lectures at the
Board of Trade rooms last evening. J.
P. Booth, M. P. P., was in the chair
and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Car-
michael dealt with the science of chem-
istry and illustrated his remarks with
numerous experiments. At the close a
vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Car-
michael. The next lecture of the
course will be given by Mr. Carlyle on
Monday evening.

Acting under instructions from the
police commissioners, the police last
evening ordered all the gambling games
stopped. There were very few black
jack games, the principal gambling
method indulged in by the whites, in
progress, and they were soon stopped.
The police then turned their attention to
Chinatown, stopped the sale of lottery
tickets and closed most of the fan tan
games. The police find no trouble in
closing the games, but the trouble is to
keep them closed.

School Trustee Mrs. William Grant
read an interesting paper at the W. C.
T. U. social held at the residence of
Mrs. William Munie yesterday after-
noon. The subject was the introduction
of scientific teaching of temperance in
the public schools. After a lengthy
discussion of the paper, it was decided
to offer prizes to the pupils of the
schools for the best essay on the sub-
ject. The W. C. T. U. will give a re-
ception to their husbands and honorary
members at the residence of Mrs. D.
Lewis Hall on Thursday, February 6.
Two weeks later a social will be held
at the residence of Mrs. William Grant.

Attorney-General Eberts yesterday
introduced a bill to amend the Replevin
Act by substituting the following for
section 8: "In case the sheriff or other
officer has good reason to suspect or be-
lieve, and does bona fide suspect and
believe, that the property to be replevied
or part of it is secured, contained or
concealed in any dwelling house,
storehouse or other building or enclosure
of the defendant, or of another person
keeping or holding the same, and the
sheriff or other officer demands from the
owner, occupier or person having charge
of the premises a forecast delivery of the
property to be replevied, and in case
the same be not delivered to him within
four hours after such demand, he may
and, if necessary, he shall break
open such house, storehouse, building or
enclosure, and enter and search the
same for the purpose of replevying such

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
-DR-
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
BEST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

property, and, if found therein, shall
make replevin according to the exigency
of the writ in that behalf."

The Tyrolean Club have taken Olf-
ver's hall for their socials. The first
dance will take place to-morrow even-
ing.

The argument was continued in Ed-
ison General Electric Co. vs. Edmonds
et al before the Divisional Court this
morning and was continued all day.

The storm of the past few days has
played havoc with the telegraphic ser-
vice through the eastern states and
Canada. Chicago has been all but cut
off from outside communication, and
other big cities have been badly handi-
capped.

A joint meeting of the boards of
trustees of the surrounding districts
will be held in the city hall this even-
ing. The conference has been arrang-
ed by the Cedar Hill trustees. The ob-
ject of the meeting will be to discuss
school matters generally, and if possible
to cement the various school boards in-
to a unit in the cause of education.
The members of the Victoria board
have been invited and will probably at-
tend.

Chief Justice Davis, the commis-
sioner appointed to revise the statutes,
presented his first report to the legisla-
ture yesterday. The report, which con-
tains the draft of the consolidated acts in
their new form, makes a volume of one
thousand pages. Mr. R. T. Elliott, bar-
rister-at-law, has from the commence-
ment acted as secretary of the commis-
sion, and Judge Harrison of Nanaimo,
has aided the commissioner. A number
of English statutes have been incorpo-
rated in the revision, and many of the
more important acts have been redrawn
and rearranged. The law regarding
municipalities has been divided into
three acts, relating respectively to in-
corporation, election and general af-
fairs and a number of new provisions
have been inserted. The legislature is
giving some of the revised acts the force
of law at once, particularly those relat-
ing to arrest and imprisonment for debt,
honorariums, and friendly societies, bills
of sale, bush fires, coroners, county
courts, dower, execution, provincial elec-
tions, guardians, highway traffic, in-
fants relief, landlord and tenant, lunacy,
municipalities, pawnbrokers, settled es-
tates, trustees and executors, and wills.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Helmcken to Again Bring Up the
Songhees Reserve Question.

Several notices of motion have al-
ready been given by members of the
legislature. They are:

Mr. Helmcken—Whereas at various
times resolutions have been passed by the
legislature of the province of British
Columbia in parliament assembled, urg-
ing upon the Dominion government the
desirability of obtaining the removal of
the Songhees tribe of Indians from the
reserve to some suitable locality; and
whereas it is highly desirable that ef-
fective steps be taken to accomplish the
object aforesaid: Be it resolved that a
respectful address be presented to His
Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request
the Dominion Government's consent to
refer the question of removal and set-
tlement to a special commission consist-
ing of three commissioners, one to be
appointed by the Dominion government,
one to be appointed by His Honor the
Lieutenant-Governor, and the two so ap-
pointed to agree upon a third, and in
the event of the two so appointed being
unable to agree upon a third, one mem-
ber of the Supreme court of British Co-
lumbia shall be the third commissioner.
Mr. Helmcken—To introduce a bill in-
titled "An act for the benefit of me-
chanics and laborers."
Mr. Kitchen—To introduce a bill in-
titled "An act respecting co-operative
associations."

Mr. Helmcken—In view of the recent
conflicting judgments as to the consti-
tutionality of the Small Debts act, is it
the intention of the government to in-
troduce at the present session such
legislation as will secure the proper
working of the said act.

TIMBER DUES.

Full Text of the Order-in-Council
Passed at Ottawa.

The full text of the order-in-council
passed at Ottawa on January 3, pro-
viding that the dues on lumber sold in
this province for export to Manitoba
and the Northwest Territory shall be 5
per cent royalty on sales; and the dues
on lumber otherwise exported from the
province at the same rate less a rebate
of 40 cents per M. is contained in yester-
day's Gazette. The order follows:
"On a memorandum dated 10th of De-
cember, 1895, from the minister of the
interior, submitting that by the order in
council of the 25th of July last, the li-
censes of timber berths situated in the
railway belt in the province of British
Columbia were permitted to pay dues on
the timber cut by them at the rate of
50 cents per thousand feet B. M. in-
stead of a royalty of five per cent on
the sales of lumber, and they were also
entitled to receive a rebate of 40 cents
per thousand feet on manufactured
lumber exported from the province, ex-
cept upon lumber shipped to Manitoba
and the Northwest Territories."

"That representations have been made
to the minister of the interior by the li-
censees, that this new regulation makes
the dues on the lumber sold in the pro-
vince and shipped to the province of
Manitoba and the Northwest Territory
higher than formerly, when they paid
a royalty of five per cent on the sales,
instead of a fixed rate of fifty cents per
thousand feet."
"The minister states, that lum-
ber at the present time is
selling in the province of British
Columbia at from \$7 to \$9 per thousand
feet. The royalty thereon would there-
fore amount to from thirty-five to forty-
five cents per thousand feet less than the
dues of fifty cents per thousand pre-
scribed by the order in council of 25th
of July last, above referred to."
"The minister recommends, as it was
the intention of passing the said order
to give relief to the licensees instead of
burdening them with an additional tax
on the lumber cut by them, that the
dues on lumber sold in the province and
exported to Manitoba and the North-
west Territory be 5 per cent royalty on
the sales, and that the dues on lumber
be at the same rate less a rebate of 40
cents per thousand feet."

—Carpenter tools at Cheapside.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the
Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The N. P. R. steamship Hankow,
which left Yokohama at 1 p. m. on
Thursday the 9th instant, arrived at the
outer wharf at 8 this morning. The
Hankow had an uneventful trip across,
the weather being moderate during the
entire journey. On the 11th a steamer,
supposed to be the Victoria, was passed.
Cape Beale was sighted at 11 o'clock,
and by six this morning the steamer
was off Race Rocks. The Hankow
does not carry a full cargo this trip,
having but three thousand tons, of
which 423 tons will be discharged here.
There are no saloon passengers for Vic-
toria, but 23 steerage, composed of two
Europeans, nine Chinese and twelve
Japanese. The steamer brought over
26 bags of mail. She will finish dis-
charging here about 4 o'clock to-morrow
and will then go to Tacoma to discharge
the balance of her freight. The Han-
kow will arrive here her return voy-
age to the Orient about Saturday, Feb-
ruary 1.

Victorians interested in the Italian
man-of-war Christoforo Colombo were
surprised this morning when a telegram
from Vancouver announced that the vi-
sitor, which passed Carmanah about 4
yesterday afternoon, had arrived at the
Terminal City about 8 o'clock this
morning. It appears that the officers on
board had made arrangements at Hono-
lulu to visit Vancouver first and then
spend a few days with the British
fleet at Esquimalt before going to San
Francisco. When the Colombo reached
Royal Roads last evening she made
known her presence by firing a salute.
The people of Vancouver were also tak-
ing by surprise as they did not expect
this visitor. As the Colombo only re-
mains here till to-morrow noon only an
informal reception will be given by the
citizens to the officers on board. The
Colombo will arrive at Esquimalt some-
time to-morrow evening. Ing. Ettore
Patriot, editor of the San Francisco
L'Italia, will leave on the Charming to-
morrow morning to meet the visitor.

New York, Jan. 24.—The easterly
storm which set in yesterday continues.
The wind has been round to the east-
south-east this morning, and at nine
o'clock was blowing a fresh gale, with a
high sea, accompanied by rain. Owing
to the prevailing wind the tide fell but
little. There have been several new ar-
rivals at quarantine since midnight.
Steamer Alpha, Roman Prince, Olym-
pia, Italia and Elumines arrived early
last night. The captains of these ships
are greatly overjoyed at getting safe
into harbor before the storm struck
them. All reported a very wild sea
outside Sandy Hook. Three large ships
were passed south of Highlands. These
vessels hailed off shore, not daring to
approach land. Several tons of barges
bound out, returned and anchored off
Staten Island.

Puget Sound pilots are discussing the
advisability of establishing a station at
Cape Flattery. The great advantage
will come in to vessels approaching the
Cape under such circumstances as
the ill-fated Janet Cowan. All ves-
sels will still have to tow up, but there
are many times when they approach the
Cape and are compelled to stand off and
on, or cruise out to sea because no tugs
show up. With a pilot aboard they can
run inside safely and find a safe
harbor in which to await a tug.

R. Dunsmeir & Sons have again char-
tered the whaler City of Everett to
make two or three trips from San Fran-
cisco to Departure Bay after coal. Her
previous trips have been very suc-
cessful. She left San Francisco for
Departure Bay on Tuesday last. The
City of Everett will probably go per-
manently into the employ of R.
Dunsmeir & Sons, and the Southern Pa-
cific jointly, for carrying coal from the
Union Colliery to San Francisco.

New York, Jan. 24.—The China ships
Clarence S. Bement, Captain Franck,
and William Connor, Captain Pen-
dleton, crossed the bar to-night last
outward bound. The John Currier, Cap-
tain Lawrence, and the Josephus, Cap-
tain Gilker, left later for the same por-
t. The ship that first reaches her
destination will win a purse of \$400
which the captains have made up.

Three men were lost off the schooner
Golden Shore, from Puget Sound for
Melbourne with lumber, during the past
week. Mate Johnson went overboard
during a storm and two seamen trying
to rescue him were drowned.

Schooners Fawn, Capt. M. Foley, and
Oscar and Hattie, Capt. Thos. Magne-
son, cleared yesterday to hunt seals
off the West Coast. The Fawn car-
ries a crew of eight white and twenty-four
Indians.

Reid's Winter
Clearance Sale.

SOME PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS.		BOYS' OVERCOATS.	
Reduced from \$8.50 to \$6.50		Reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.25	
" " 11.50 to 9.00		" " 4.00 to 3.00	
" " 14.00 to 10.00		" " 5.00 to 3.75	
" " 16.50 to 12.50		" " 6.00 to 4.50	
" " 17.00 to 13.00		" " 7.50 to 5.75	
" " 20.00 to 15.00		" " 8.50 to 6.25	

MACINTOSHES.		MEN'S OVERCOATS.	
Reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.00		Reduced from \$10.00 to \$7.50	
" " 10.00 to 7.50		" " 12.00 to 9.00	
" " 13.00 to 10.00		" " 14.00 to 10.50	
" " 15.00 to 11.25		" " 16.00 to 12.00	
" " 20.00 to 15.00		" " 18.00 to 13.50	
		" " 20.00 to 15.00	

S. REID,
122, Government St.

A Forced Draft

We must resort to it. We listened to the siren's song, "Bound to have a glorious fall business." We're too many fine Overcoats and Macintoshes on hand. They're what you want if you can get them cheap enough. We don't want them; we want the money; so let's get together and make things lively this week. We know what you want. You know what we want—So here you are: Choice of any Overcoat or Macintosh in our store—no culls—no special lots; but any Overcoat or Macintosh at a reduction of

33 1-3 per Cent Off Regular Marked Price

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Season of Sales

5 lb. Box of Tea\$1.00
Sack of Lake of the Woods Flour1.15
Sack of Hungarian Flour1.15
Pratts' Astral Oil (Original Can)1.45
Choice Hams, per lb.13 1/2
Roller Oats (NOT Brackman & Ker's) per lb.3

HARDRESS CLARKE,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Mincemeat

ORANGE
LEMON
CITRON
Peels

Made by OKELL & MORRIS

Are the Finest in the Market.

Encourage Home Industry

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor,
101 DOUGLAS STREET,

is making a First-Class Suit to Order for \$15; Good Pants to order, \$3.50. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and inspect my goods before buying elsewhere.

Manchester House
Sale!

In consequence of disagreement in re-
gard to the lease of the premises we in-
tended to occupy, we have decided to
remain

At Our Old Stand

88 Yates street. But having purchased
a very Large Stock of Goods for Spring
we shall be compelled to continue our
sale, so that we may have room for
them.

T. Haughton & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

Vancouver Island Building Society

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of
the Society will be held at Sir William
Wallace Hall, Broad street, on
Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 8 p. m.
for the purpose of receiving the reports of
the Board of Directors and Secretary, and
the balance sheet and statement of the
Secretary and Treasurer, for the year end-
ing 31st December, 1895; for the election
of Officers and Board of Management for
the ensuing year; for holding the 84th Draw-
ing for an appropriation, and the transac-
tion of such business as may be brought
before the meeting.
By order,
R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Jan 24-td

Notice.

THE FISH AND FRUIT MARKET,
No. 44 1-2 Government St.,

Opposite the office of E. M. Johnson, has
been purchased by me. I beg to solicit the
patronage of all old customers and as many
new ones as possible to this market. It
will be my aim to keep on hand a fine
supply of FISH, GAME, FRUITS AND
POULTRY, as seasonable and of best
quality, at moderate prices to suit the
times.

J. P. SARANTIS,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1896.

Mexican Hand Work.

Lessons in leather carving, fancy leather
goods. Only a few days. Place 2111
Call at Dean & Hickey's Drug Store.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the powers con-
tained in certain mortgages which will be
produced at the time of sale, there will be
Sold on Blocc by Public Auction,

At my Salesroom, Bastion Square, on
Tuesday, 11th Day of February,
1896

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the prop-
erty known as that belonging to the
Matsqui Land Company, Limited,

COMPRISING
141 plots of nearly 40 acres each of the rich-
est farming land, aggregating

5524 7/100 Acres.

Located at Matsqui, on the Fraser river op-
posite Mission City.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS will be made
known at time of sale.

MAPS containing full particulars can be
had after the 10th at the office of Messrs.
McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors,
or from
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer,
Jan. 11-1m

JINGO STATESMANSHIP.

What the United States Has To Lose and Gain Thereby.

In his recent speech on the Monroe doctrine Senator Lodge made the following remarks: "At the last session of congress I called the attention of the senate and of the country to the manner in which England had absorbed the islands of the Pacific, and to the necessity of our controlling the Hawaiian islands—a necessity which becomes more pressing every day." What Senator Lodge means when he speaks of "controlling" the Hawaiian islands is well known. He means that we should annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States. As the Yonaguni navy has put the contingency of a war between the United States and Great Britain, however remote, among the possibilities of the future, it is well to consider what the situation would be if the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, the necessity of which Senator Lodge has long thought so pressing, had really taken place. Senator Lodge undoubtedly believes that in case of war the possession of coaling stations and naval depots on the Hawaiian islands would be a great convenience to us. So it would, if only the enemy would let us enjoy that possession in undisturbed comfort. But the enemy would, without the slightest hesitation, be inconsiderate enough to send a large naval force to the Hawaiian islands to take our coal and our naval stores and everything we had there for his own use, and drive us altogether off from our newly-acquired territory, unless we had a superior naval force on the spot to defend it.

And just here is the rub. It may be said that we have such a superior naval force, if not now then at some future time. So we may, we may build and maintain a more powerful fleet of vessels than Great Britain has, or for that matter, than Germany, France and Germany combined, have; and that we can raise and maintain a larger standing army than that of either of any two of those powers. Thus equipped, we can fortify and garrison the Hawaiian islands, and conquer and fortify and garrison any number of islands and other "outposts" in the Pacific and in any other ocean, which we shall "need" to protect one another. Certainly we can do this. It will only be necessary to raise the required amount of money by taxation from year to year. This amount will have to be very large. Such things as raising and maintaining navies and fleets cost much more in proportion in this country than in others, owing to our expensive, not to say wasteful habits, and to other local circumstances. We would, when once well engaged in the business of acquiring "outposts" and "commanding strategic positions" and the like, and also have our occasional wars, big and little, which would likewise cost us large sums of money, much more in proportion than they would cost other countries. For we must not forget that our war expenses are not only large while the wars go on, but that they do not stop when the wars end.

This point deserves special consideration. Owing to our lavish pension system our war expenses continue indefinitely. Our civil war ceased more than thirty years ago. We paid last year in pensions \$140,000,000 in pensions. We have paid as much as \$180,000,000. We flatter ourselves with the hope that the pension roll will soon decrease. But there are several hundred thousand claims in the pension office still unadjudicated, and pensioners are notoriously long-lived. One would think that the expenses of the American war, which happened fifty years ago, should by this time have come to an end. But there are still from that war 12,586 veterans and 7,868 veterans' widows on the pension rolls and the repeal of the restriction excluding those who subsequently served in the Confederate army will considerably increase that number. One would think that the supply of pensioners of the war of 1812, which happened more than eighty years ago, would be exhausted. By no means. There are still 21 veterans and 3,828 widows of the war of 1812 on the pension roll. But have not at least the expenses of the Revolutionary war, which closed about 110 years ago, ceased by this time? Not quite. The pension roll still contains the names of 12 widows or daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. We may therefore expect to pay pensions to veterans of our civil war or their widows until the middle of the next century. This suffices to show that a few wars in addition to those we have had would, in the matter of pensions alone, put an enormous financial burden upon the people, and that any policy involving the maintenance and use of large military and naval establishments would, for this single reason, be to this country immeasurably more costly than a similar policy is to any other.

Assuming, however, that the American people are able and willing to bear all these loads—what would they get in return that they cannot get otherwise? For what purpose, let us ask our Jingo, do they want to acquire strategic possessions, "outposts," "strategical keys," and the like all over the world, which require the maintenance of big armaments? Of course, only to guard our "rights," and especially our commerce. Now we ask them to look over our past history and tell us whether, ever since the war of 1812 our rights have not been successfully maintained, and our commerce has not had all the necessary protection, although we did not have outlying possessions, or outposts or keys, or a big navy? Is it not true that we have not had to suffer any insult, that our foreign commerce has been un molested, and has freely expanded wherever the enterprise of our merchants chose to carry it, and that if it has not expanded more it was because our merchants did not carry it any farther, and also because its development was hampered by our home policy? And if this was the case while we were a much feeble nation than at present, why should we be hysterical about it since we have become in some respects the most powerful nation in the world? We have tried the "outpost" policy since—in Samoa. There was much excitement about it and at one time we were on the verge of a war with Germany in consequence of it. We carried our point diplomatically and got a "foothold" there. And what benefit have derived from it? Not the slightest. It has only involved us in tiresome responsibilities which we cannot too soon

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The Times,

Victoria, B. C.

get rid of. And as to Hawaii, what commercial advantage can we expect that we have not already, and that no other nation will take away from us at the risk of a dangerous quarrel? None whatever. And the advantage we do enjoy, in Hawaii as well as elsewhere, we have without being burdened with the slightest responsibility for anything outside of our continental stronghold. Why, then, this shouting for a policy of needless adventure and costly armaments to support it? Are the American people so senselessly tired of their precious privilege and their glorious distinction of being the only great nation in the world which does not consume its substance by the support of great war establishments that they should sacrifice their blessing not only without gaining anything for it, but for the certainty of becoming needlessly involved in the quarrels of the outside world of giving up their best political traditions, and of forfeiting the boon of peaceful development. Of all the freaks of our time this Jingo statesmanship is the silliest and the most reckless.—Harper's Weekly.

You Can Believe
The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

Our tiny morsel of humanity was intently watching the building of a wall. Presently she came running in, bubbling over with excitement: "Oh, daddy, do turn and see—see men battering so bricks!"

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Always ask for Oke's & Morris' Jams and jellies.

DEBS WILL DO OR DIE.
He Will Stick to the A. R. U. Till He Wins the Battle.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 24.—The secretary of the local branch of the American Railway Union has received a letter from the private secretary of E. V. Debs, in which the statement telegraphed from the east that Debs is to resign the presidency of the union is denied. He says Debs will win the fight in which he is now engaged on behalf of organized labor or die in the attempt.

TRANSPORTATION

LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship
DRUMCLIFF,
2468 Tons Register.

Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
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Passengers taken through.

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To All Points.

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Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars

BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to

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Reduced + Rates!

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\$1.50 to Pt. Townsend.

\$2.50 to Seattle.

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HONOLULU, BY O. S. CO.

ONLY SEVEN DAYS

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folson st., San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Feb. 6th at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (2,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street.

J. D. SPECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

R. P. RITHELY & CO., Agents, Victoria.

From London for Victoria Direct.

A first class sailing vessel will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to

R. P. RITHELY & CO., LTD.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 1:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 1:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Mande leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Ports

From Halifax.
Allan Line, Mongolian .. Feb 8
Allan Line, Numidian .. Feb 22
Dominion Line, Vancouver .. Feb 15
Dominion Line, Labrador .. Feb 29
From St. John.
Beaver Line, Winnipeg .. Feb 5
Beaver Line, Lake Huron .. Feb 19
From New York.
Cunard Line, Annapolis .. Feb 15
Cunard Line, Etruria .. Feb 22
American Line, Paris .. Feb 5
American Line, New York .. Feb 12
White Star Line, Britannic .. Feb 3
White Star Line, Majestic .. Feb 12
Red Star Line, Friedland .. Feb 5
Red Star Line, Westerland .. Feb 19
Nor. German Lloyd, Lhan .. Feb 4
Nor. German Lloyd, Spree .. Feb 11
Anchor Line, Anchorage .. Feb 8
Anchor Line, Ethiopia .. Feb 22
Allan State Line, Carthage .. Jan 30
Saloon fares from \$40 to \$80, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, \$20.00 to \$40.00. Steerage \$24.00 to \$27.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from \$5 to \$10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends save \$10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Saturday
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt ..	8:00	3:30
Ar. Nanaimo ..	11:40	6:30
Ar. Esquimalt ..	12:01	6:53

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Saturday
Lv. Esquimalt for Victoria ..	8:20	3:31
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria ..	8:41	3:45
Ar. Victoria ..	12:21	7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Shuswap Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. LV. SPOKANE, Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m., same days.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv. Victoria .. Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo .. Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Esquimalt .. Friday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station. Store street.

TO ALL

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 5:30 p.m. except Saturdays.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,

72 Government Street.

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Free chair car

plent fully supplied with clean towels, soap and toilet arrangements; lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas, steam-heated, and just the thing to use if economy is to be considered; leaves Minneapolis every week day 5:45 p.m. St. Paul 6:25 p.m. on "Atlantic and Southern Express" via "The North-Western Line," arriving Chicago 8:30 a.m. This train also has superb Wagner Buffet Sleeper. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first-class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder Free, please address T. W. Tisdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

F. W. Parker,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

O. R. & N.
Steamship Line

CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "RHOSINA," 3,800 tons dead weight, sails Jan. 22 direct to Japan, to be followed by the S. S. Altmore.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. COY

The S. S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. Davidson & Co., Commission Merchants and shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Sugar and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

Victoria & Sidney Ry

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:14 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will leave Victoria permitting and business offering as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Vesuvius Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS—Leaves Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

A. F. BURLEIGH, RECEIVER.



Pullman Sleeping Cars,

Elegant Dining Cars,

Tourist Sleeping Cars,

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Coonapton, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPED Victoria Route. TONNAGE

18 knots S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON" 1147

9:00 a.m. Lv. M... Victoria... 11:00 Ar. 4:15 a.m.

11:45 a.m. Lv. 20 E. Townsend 7:15 Ar. 12:20 a.m.

3:00 p.m. Lv. 22... Seattle... 20 Lv. 4:45 p.m.

4:45 a.m. Ar. 11:11... Tacoma... 11:11 Lv. 7:30 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

**Daily except Sunday.

R. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight & Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St. Portland, Ore.

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Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA - - - JAN. 28

R. P. RITHELY & CO., Agents.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the
Leading Fine Coffee of the World.
The only coffee served at the
WORLD'S FAIR.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

A MAINLAND CUSTOMS SEIZURE

An important seizure for smuggling was made at Abbotsford yesterday morning by Mr. H. K. Dunn, officer in charge of the customs post at Huntingdon. Smuggling has been carried on more or less extensively in that section for some time past, and Mr. Dunn was on the alert to capture some of the boundary runners. Acting on information received, Mr. Dunn and his assistant, Fraser York, left Huntingdon before daybreak yesterday morning, and concealed themselves near the road leading from the boundary to Abbotsford station. Shortly afterwards a wagon came along, and it proved to be the vehicle the officers had got wind of. Riding on the seat was a farmer named Joseph Barron, of Clearbrook, Wash., and in the box was about a ton of dressed hogs, valued at \$125. When near the spot where the officers lay in ambush, the wagon stopped, and Barron descended and walked about the station. As soon as he was out of sight the officers jumped out of cover, seized the horses, wagon, harness, and pork, and placed Barron under arrest. Officer York then went down to the station and captured Vashon, who made an effort to escape, but failed.

The value of the seizure is about \$300. Barron is very unfortunately situated in the matter. He sold the pork to Vashon, and the latter engaged him to transport it across the line to Abbotsford station, from where it was to be shipped to Vancouver. Barron has not been paid a dollar on the pork, and consequently loses pork, horses, wagon and harness.

Mr. Dunn brought the men to the city last evening, and they were taken before Capt. Pittendrig this morning, in the district court, on the charge of smuggling, for which the penalty is severe. On application of Mr. Henderson, for the defense, the hearing was adjourned until later in the day—Columbian.

LAWYER'S LICENSE LIMITED.

Does Not Extend to Insulting a Brother Practitioner's Typewriter.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—F. B. Glidden, an attorney, was horsewhipped yesterday in his offices in the Meyer building by pretty Juanita Ryan, a stenographer in the employ of Attorney H. C. Firebaugh. In addition to the horse-whipping, Glidden had a short passage at arms with C. W. Hacke, a fellow lawyer, who had accompanied Miss Ryan to see fair play. Across Glidden's right cheek an ugly blue mark shows where the vengeance of the young woman expressed itself most forcibly. An overturned bookcase, the falling of which brought the other occupants of the building to the scene in time to see the close of the encounter indicates where Glidden and Hacke came together in the struggle for fair play.

The entire affair did not occupy more than about three minutes, but it was extremely exciting while it lasted. Miss Ryan, who claims that Glidden has written her many distasteful letters, put in her appearance in the building a few minutes before noon, the whip, or rather whistock, carefully concealed in the folds of her dress. She was accompanied by Mr. Hacke, who occupies an office adjoining that where she is employed and who had volunteered for the occasion. Up to the offices of Glidden they tripped. Swish went the whip in the right hand of Miss Ryan, followed by a cry of pain from Glidden. He jumped back into his office involuntarily and Hacke and Miss Ryan rushed in after him. Again the whip descended, and Glidden grabbed for his assailant, at which point her escort took a hand, and all three went heavily against the big bookcase, which toppled over, shaking the entire floor with the contact.

The next moment Miss Ryan and her companion came flying out of the office and made their escape down stairs, while the occupants of the building, who thought an earthquake had broken loose, rushed into Glidden's office in time to see the rapidly rising welt on his face. The sufferer was not very communicative, and left his office as soon as possible. Miss Ryan was more excited with her encounter than flushed with victory when seen a few minutes after the affair had concluded.

"I was driven to what I did," she said. "Mr. Glidden has persecuted me. He annoyed me very much. Once he rushed forward and seized me in his arms when a young lady friend of mine was in the office and I stabbed him in the arm with a hat pin."

For pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and bound over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Ozell & Morris' Jams and Jellies are absolutely pure.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Jan. 24.—The Nanaimo Athletic Club will give an entertainment in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the association. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and every effort will be made to draw a large crowd. A wrestling exhibition by several members of the club will form one of the interesting features.

An association football match will be played on the Caledonia grounds tomorrow between the Athletics and the Swifts.

Robert Peterson, the thirteen year old crack shot of Gabriola Island yesterday added a large white swan to his list of trophies, which was placed on exhibition at the poultry show during the afternoon.

Mr. J. Child Morton and Miss Alice Rickson were quietly married on Wednesday night by Rev. A. Young, at the home of the bride's parents.

A report is being circulated that a number of the employees of the New Vancouver Coal Company will be dismissed at the end of the present month.

NEW DENVER.

The Slocan Bay is shipping two car loads of ore to Great Falls.

It costs \$40 a ton to pack ore from the Howard Fraction to Slocan City. The owners of the Slocan Star own 15 claims, and they will develop them all next summer.

So far this season the Slocan Star has shipped 1500 tons of ore. This mine ships over both railways.

The owners of the Exchange, on Springer creek, intend to make another shipment in March.

Returns from 12 tons of pyrite ore, shipped from the Howard Fraction and Exchange claims, on Springer creek, were 163 ounces of silver and \$17.50 in gold to the ton.

After running a tunnel at right angles with the lead on the Two Friends, a Springer creek claim, the owners struck a vein of carbonates mixed with galena.

The galena assayed 208 ounces in silver and 67 per cent. lead, while the carbonates returned 200 ounces. This vein will be worked this winter and the ore stored in a tent until it can be hauled in March to the vicinity of Slocan City.

HE WANTS HER WINNINGS.

And Because She Won't Share Up, He Sues for a Divorce.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Superior Judge Slack has before him a case involving an interesting point. It is the suit of Maurice Cavanaugh vs. Elizabeth Cavanaugh. The parties are respectively husband and wife, but are not living together. Cavanaugh is suing for a decree that set aside the real estate claimed by his wife in community property. They were married in this city about a quarter of a century ago and their relations were pleasant enough until four years back. It appears that Mrs. Cavanaugh has been for many years speculating in lottery tickets. Never a month that she did not spend a dollar at least on some lottery. She got a great reputation among her friends as having no luck at all; but four years ago there came a change. One day a vendor tried to sell her a ticket. She did not have a dollar for it, but he was very accommodating and sold it to her on credit. The ticket thus purchased drew a prize of \$15,000. Mrs. Cavanaugh invested most of her winning in real estate on Day street and had the deeds put in her own name. The rest of her coin she did with as she pleased. Her husband strenuously objected to this ignoring of his great business capacity and they had many quarrels about the matter. The wife insisted upon a "hands off" policy, while the husband declared it an outrage that the lottery returns were withheld from his willing grasp. He sought to compromise at last by offering to count himself with one-half of her fortune, but he was denied the contentment that or any similar basis. The quarrels led to a separation and then the head of the house began his suit to establish that the lottery winnings were community and therefore not subject to be controlled by his better half.

A TRAIN'S CLOSE CALL.

Narrow Escape of a Train full of Passengers on the Jersey Central.

New York, Jan. 24.—The passengers on the express train from New York to Elizabeth on the Jersey Central road had a narrow escape from being victims of a terrible accident last night, as the train started out of the Elizabeth station on the axle connecting the two rear driving wheels of the engine snapped and the heavy engine was wrecked. When an investigation was made it was discovered that the steel axle, which is about eight inches in diameter, had snapped close to the right hand driver and that an old flaw was in the steel, so that the heavy engine had run, no one knows how long, depending upon one-fifth of the axle, a piece about six inches thick in the centre. The train consisted of from eight to ten heavily loaded passenger coaches and runs to Elizabeth in twenty-two minutes at express speed without stopping. Railroad men upon viewing the wrecked engine were astounded at the escape the train had had from a terrible catastrophe, for, as an old engineer said, "Had that snapped off while the train was making its run from Jersey City to Elizabeth draw-bridge, during which it runs nearly a mile a minute, there would have occurred one of the most terrible accidents that has ever occurred in this section of the country. As you can see from the condition of the engine as she lies, the sudden collapse of that axle and the spread of the drivers would have piled the engine and her long train in a heap before you could say Jack Robinson. I tell you what, boys, that is one of the closest shaves I ever saw in my experience."

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Ozell & Morris' Jams.

Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ending Last June.

Balance Sheet Showing the Financial Position of the Province.

The minister of finance yesterday laid before the house the public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The balance sheet shows the liabilities of the province to be \$6,409,688.84, while the assets total but \$3,075,010.86. Included among the assets are several amounts which have been placed there for years, and others which the province is not likely to realize upon. For instance there is \$8000 which the province paid on account of the dry dock and which the government have been expecting to get from the Dominion government for years. Other familiar "assets" are \$1,128,462, said to be due from the state of Washington; the \$22,073.44 advanced to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining Company; \$15,075 interest on the Victoria & Sidney railway bonds and \$375 advanced to J. C. Prevost. The balance due from agents total \$17,533.39. To the liabilities was added during 1895, \$2,037,000, the amount of the 1895 loan.

The annual guarantee to the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway came to \$49,980, against which the province received \$8,455, forty per cent. of the gross earnings. The province having in 1895-96 received the Dominion subsidy of \$162,200, there remains to the credit of the company \$17,211. The accounts do not contain a statement of the earnings of the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

REVENUE.

There was quite an increase in the revenue to June 30, 1895, the large increases being in timber leases, mines, certificates, general mining receipts, licenses, real and personal property and provincial revenue taxes. The revenue collected in Alberta increased three-fold and in Comox more than three-fold. There were also large increases in Nanaimo, Yale, Lillooet, the Kootenays, Cariboo and Cassiar. A comparative statement follows:

Don. Canada—Interest	1894-95	1895-96
Subsidy	\$20,151	\$25,000
Grant per capita	78,538	79,434
Land sales	100,000	100,000
Land sales	25,889	35,017
Land revenue	7,049	6,104
Timber leases	16,581	18,120
Survey fees	11,130	12,425
Realty, excl. of land	16	81
Timber leases	40,544	51,136
Free miners' certificates	21,136	24,925
Mining receipts, genl.	41,947	25,545
Licenses	32,650	26,691
Marriage licenses	3,085	3,085
Real property tax	78,202	66,114
Personal property tax	94,336	84,482
Wild land tax	2,883	2,944
Income tax	4,408	6,634
Provincial revenue tax	32,296	45,080
Registered taxes, arrears	41	35
Tax sale deeds	69	10
Revenue service, refunds	99	112
Tax sale commission	14	32
Fines and forfeitures	7,765	9,289
Law stamps	11,063	11,960
Probate fees	7,036	4,672
Registry fees	20,125	16,455
Assay office fees	329	331
Assay for issuance	4,920	1,777
Printing office receipts	6,352	6,220
Sale gov. property	436	1,069
Sale of statutes in aid	18	54
Interest	4,170	5,416
Chancery restriction act	12,885	24,019
Miscellaneous	15,707	4,014
Succession duty	619	619
Premium N. & S. R. b'ds	22,981	22,981
Interest on sinking f'ds	\$878,908	\$708,570
Interest on sinking f'ds	39,117	25,089

The revenue collected in the several districts was as follows for the two years:

Victoria City	1894-95	1895-96
South Victoria	\$78,649	74,920
North Victoria	5,442	20,282
Esquimalt	17,631	15,018
Cowichan	4,487	6,040
Alberni	14,845	5,700
Nanaimo City	4,230	8,677
North Nanaimo	12,183	12,183
South Nanaimo	7,150	18,814
Colfax	50,661	15,281
New Westminster City	25,157	28,404
Westminster	36,922	36,277
Vancouver	28,014	32,389
Yale	60,280	60,280
Lillooet	17,088	14,660
East Kootenay	15,943	11,533
West Kootenay	66,162	56,570
Cariboo	15,820	15,820
Cassiar	12,488	4,057
Coast	15,548	15,548
Canadian Pacific Ry.	\$850	\$850

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure increased by \$388,220, the increase being made up of \$40,000 interest on the public debt; \$100,000, discount and commission. There were also increases in the cost of the administration of justice, education, asylum, museum, provincial home, hospitals, transport, revenue services and big increases in the expenditure for roads, streets and bridges and the parliament buildings. On the latter \$191,807 was spent. A comparative statement of expenditure follows:

Public debt—Interest	1894-95	1895-96
Sinking funds	\$54,411	79,622
Discount and exchange	365	3,368
Prepaid and comm'nl	17,654	75,596
Consolidation (Act 1891)	1,036	706
Loan (Act 1895)	1,812	1,812
Civil gov. salaries	145,585	145,585
Admin. justice, salaries	127,568	120,134
Legislation	39,419	48,019
Printing office	8,960	8,960
Assay office	794	794
Asylum for insane	17,741	15,806
Museum	2,151	1,948
Provincial home	730	730
Hospitals and charities	48,420	44,818
Justice, general	74,801	72,415
Education	182,087	180,080
Transport	15,973	9,979
Rent	48	48
Revenue services	11,626	9,826
Work and buildings	101,206	140,570
New parliament b'ds	191,807	56,954
Highways—Hemlock	2,060	5,781
Roads, bridges, etc.	425,629	26,475
Surveys	27,756	58,808
Miscellaneous	119,918	131,547

*Less chargeable investment account

Net expenditure

—Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky and pliable to the comb and brush.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

FORT SIMPSON TROUBLE.

Indian Salvationists Present Their Side of the Case.

The following has been handed to the Times for publication on behalf of the Indians at Fort Simpson who call themselves a band of the Salvation Army. Of course, the Times can take no responsibility for the correctness of the statement.

"During several years of 1895 a small band of worshippers left the Methodist church and formed themselves into a section of the Salvation Army. The Temperance society kindly allowed them to hold meetings in their hall. They were not interfered with here for the space of two months, when some temperance people succeeded in having the little band looked out when they continued to hold services out in the street in spite of the rain and snow. After holding those open air services for two nights, Mr. and Mrs. Breiten, seeing their kindliness allowed them to hold meetings in their hall. They were not interfered with here for the space of two months, when some temperance people succeeded in having the little band looked out when they continued to hold services out in the street in spite of the rain and snow. After holding those open air services for two nights, Mr. and Mrs. Breiten, seeing their kindliness allowed them to hold meetings in their hall. 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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAMPOS NUMBER TWO

Like His Predecessor, Weyler Hopes to Stamp out the Cuban Rebellion.

But, Like Him, He May Find Himself Greatly Mistaken Before Long.

Havana, Jan. 22.—Gen. Luis Pando, who arrived here yesterday, said in an interview to-day that he had come to Havana in obedience to the orders of his superiors to act as condottiero to Gen. Weyler, in the temporary command of Cuba, pending the arrival here of Gen. Weyler, when Gen. Andulo will be succeeded by Gen. Suarez Valdez.

Gen. Pando announced himself in favor of concentrating and strengthening his forces in the province of Pinar del Rio. He is well acquainted with that province, and with the peculiar political sympathies and conditions and anticipates being able to call all the loyal population to arms in support of the Spanish government.

Gen. Pando spoke in the highest terms of the bravery and courage of the Spanish troops in his command. He says that the young soldiers endured hunger and thirst, sickness and fatigue without complaint, and that no troops in the world could have behaved better or accomplished more under the circumstances. In this statement it may be added Gen. Pando is sustained by reports of other generals, and by the remarks of disinterested persons who have been eye-witnesses of the operations against the insurgents. The whole seems to be summed up in the fact that the Spanish brave, although well handled and brave, have been unable to cope successfully with the equally well handled and brave mounted insurgents, but Gen. Pando claims that in spite of this, if the insurgents can be driven to fight a pitched battle, the Spaniards will defeat them in short order, even though the enemy may be large in numbers.

Concerning the advance of the insurgent army under Jose Maceo and Rabi Pando says that this force was trying to convey westward a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and other supplies, intended for the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio. But the General added, Maceo and Rabi have been engaged seven times with the Spaniards since they entered the province of Santa Clara, and a considerable portion of the war material has been either captured or lost en route. The Spanish troops are being massed across the line of march which the second army of insurgents is expected to follow, and Gen. Pando anticipates that they will be able to prevent the junction with the insurgents under Gen. Gomez. Jose Maceo, who was severely wounded some weeks ago, he said to have almost recovered his health and to be able to ride his horse daily on the march.

Gen. Pando refused to discuss the plans likely to be adopted by the Spanish commanders in the future for the suppression of the insurrection; but there is no doubting from his manner that he is confident of the success of the Spanish army when operations are resumed against the insurgents under the direction of Gen. Weyler. It is reported here to-day that Gomez is suffering from an attack of illness. The columns of Gen. Cornell and Col. Maceo are at Jamica, in Havana province, combining in a movement in pursuit of Gomez. Meanwhile Gen. Aldeco and Gen. Linares have stationed themselves at strategic points, and the Spanish authorities once more indulge their hope that they will bring Gomez to fight a pitched battle or drive him into a corner.

The insurgents have burned the village of Nacrento, near Pinar del Rio. The garrison of the fort succeeded in repelling the enemy. The machine house on the plantation of San Jose, the cane fields of Rillos, several houses at Ranchito Santa Clara and the stations and three houses in the village of Sabinala, Matanzas, have also been burned. It is reported that the insurgent leaders, Vega and Varona, have surrendered to the authorities in Manzanillo.

Brief Locals.

—The white poplars in and around the city are putting forth their "catkins," as it were, of the early advent of spring. In England these catkins are used on Palm Sunday, and there the season is looked upon as early when they are out in time for that purpose.

—J. R. Smith, proprietor of the Victoria steam bakery, and one of Victoria's prominent and prosperous business men, died this morning at his residence, Dallas Road, of heart disease. Mr. Smith had been ailing for several months, but his death was hardly expected, and it was consequently a severe blow to his family and many friends. Deceased came to British Columbia early in 1858 and took part in most of the rushes to the gold fields. He started a bakery and has built up his business until it is now the largest in the province. Mr. Smith was 64 years of age, and leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter to mourn his death.

—The following have been invited to dine with His Honor the Lieut. Governor this evening: Rear-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C. B., R. N.; His Lordship the Bishop of Vancouver Island, His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Crozier, His Lordship the Chief Justice of British Columbia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, the Hon.

Mr. Justice Tyrwhitt Drake, Sir Henry Fellow Cressie, Kt.; Capt. F. Pinnis, R. N.; Lieut. Col. G. A. L. Rawstone, R. M. A.; the Hon. J. H. Turner, Mr. Frank Dent, R. N.; the Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C.; Colonel the Hon. J. Baker, the Hon. G. B. Martin, the Hon. L. M. Eberts, Q. C.; the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. C. A. Semlin, M. P.; Lieut. Col. J. Peters, D. A. G.; Capt. A. C. Allen, R. N.; Major H. H. Mulhead, R. E.; Capt. A. Garforth, R. N.; His Worship the Mayor of Victoria, Lieut. B. Godfrey Faussatt, R. N.; Mr. D. R. Ker, president of the B. C. Board of Trade, Major A. W. Jones, acting A. D. C.; Capt. R. Ross Munro, B. C. B. G. A.; Mr. E. A. Jacob, private secretary.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHEEL.

New York, Jan. 24.—Chairman Gideon of the racing board of the L. A. W. has denied the story that he has agreed to a re-trial of the Murphy-Cabanne-Titus cases. The only recourse of the suspended riders is to go before the national association. Mr. Gideon says he favors two classes in L. A. W. racing branch, amateur and professional, and the abolition of class B.

FOOTBALL.

AT VANCOUVER.

The teams for the championship Rugby match to be played at Vancouver to-morrow afternoon will go on the field as follows:

Victoria—H. Pettierow, full back; C. Gamble, J. M. Miller (captain), H. D. Morton and K. Schofield, three-quarters; F. Ward and G. Ward, halves; L. Cressie, A. D. Cressie, J. H. Austin, J. K. Macrae, A. Langley, J. P. Hibben, W. F. Loveland and A. B. Spain, forwards.

Vancouver—H. Spinks, full back; W. Miller, F. Miller, C. H. Woodward and J. Ward, three-quarters; E. Martin and F. Templar, halves; R. P. Woodward, J. P. Purvis, H. C. Ackroyd, P. McL. Forth, A. H. Hopkins, E. McDougall, A. Bout and H. Springer, forwards.

The second match between the teams from the B. C. B. G. A. and the second XV. of the Victoria club will be played to-morrow at 2:45 at the Caledonian grounds. The Victoria team will consist of: Back, G. H. deP. Chance; three-quarters, E. Wigram, J. Byrn, Haybi and A. T. Goward; half backs, H. F. W. Pollok, A. C. Anderson; forwards, R. H. Johnston (captain), F. Wollaston, J. Earsman, W. A. Cornwall, R. Dunsen, P. Daniels, K. Middleton and V. Innes. Reserves, T. Cornwall and G. Wilson.

B. C. B. G. A. team—Full back, E. Brown; three-quarters, J. F. Poulkes, H. A. Holmes, T. E. Pooley and R. Goward; half backs, R. C. Trimen, T. P. Patton; forwards, L. B. Trimen (captain), A. McLean, D. B. McConnan, W. T. Williams, F. A. Fletcher, R. Lorimer, W. R. Wilson and D. Tuck.

HE COULD LIGHT HIS BREATH.

There are few cases on record, even in the dusty tomes of the philosophical societies, the medical institutions and the museums, of men who could emit air from their lungs which was so highly charged with carbon as to be inflammable. One of these was a Michigan (2) negro, which the writer hereof remembers reading about fifteen or twenty years ago. Another freak who could light his breath was William Jackson, of Fayetteville, N.Y., and later of Middlebury, Vt. Jackson accidentally learned of the inflammable character of the air exhaled from his lungs in 1857, and the discovery is said to have almost frightened him to death. After making his startling discovery Mr. Jackson went quietly to bed, and did not inform any one of the occurrence until he visited the leading Fayetteville physician, Dr. T. E. Quinlan, early next morning. Later he consulted Professor William M. Smith, a chemist of the Syracuse medical college, and from him it was learned that a similar case was reported from Italy in 1874. It was the general opinion that the inflammable gas came from an overplus of carbon in the blood, but Professor Smith proved that it came from the stomach, Jackson being afflicted with a very peculiar form of dyspepsia. The Michigan negro did not have to "light his breath" as Mr. Jackson did, but could "fire" paper, shavings, etc., by merely blowing upon them. What finally became of these "men with breaths of flame" I cannot say.

POWER OF THE SUN'S HEAT.

Architects and builders have long been aware of the fact that bridges and buildings of all kinds expand in summer and contract in winter, but no scientific observations were ever made on that score until recently. Experiments made on tall monuments in both this country and Europe during the heat of the past summer, show that the perpendicularity of such structures is badly affected by the rays of the sun. At one time the Washington monument was found to lean nine inches out of plumb. This peculiarity, it was said, was due to the greater expansion of the side upon which the sun's rays fell.

Capt. Sears, of the C. P. N. Co., left this morning for Halifax to bring the steamer St. Pierre, recently purchased by the company around the Horn.

—Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

—Coal beds at Chemspeide.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

A CAVALRY "SCATTER" GUN.

Capt. Paddock's Weapon for Use in Charges of Mounted Troops.

Efforts have been made to supplant the sabre of the charging horseman with some more effective weapon. This some have found in the ordinary army pistol with its six 45 calibre bullets—now reduced to 38. It has remained, however, for a cavalry officer of over twenty years' service to suggest a practical solution of this problem of a modern weapon for the charging rider. This officer is Capt. George H. Paddock, of the 15th United States Cavalry, till recently in command of Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. The germ of the new gun he found in the favorite weapon of the Western peace officer, the swed-off repeating shotgun. This curtailed to its stock, supplied only with a pistol grip butt so as to be used with one hand and loaded with buckshot—a "scatter gun" he calls it—is the new firearm.

Such a gun proves effective, certainly, at fifty yards; with a heavy charge it would prove deadly at a greater distance. Hunters consider a shotgun good for deer and other large game at 100 yards. Cavalry armed with Capt. Paddock's weapons, would, on hearing the command "charge," draw their guns from their scabbards, and cocking them fear down upon the foe with the guns, 22 inches long, raised high in the right hand. When fifty yards off the muzzle of the guns would be lowered and a volley sent among the enemy. At this range each gun would discharge a cone of deadly bullets, spreading from the muzzles of their pieces to circles fifty inches in diameter. Thus, both in height and length, the line of the enemy would be completely covered with missiles. In passing over the interval of fifty yards before reaching the enemy, after the first discharge, at full tilt, say three or four seconds would elapse. This interval would afford ample time for the trooper to rest his "charge" gun barrel on his bridle hand, and with a jerk of the hand-hold or pistol grip at once eject the exploded shell and reload the piece. So that at the moment of impact, just as the horses crash upon the enemy's line, a second volley of buckshot could be discharged at point-blank range.

Lately in a gun built especially for sheriff Capt. Paddock has found a breech and reloading action which, applied to his "charge-pistol," answers all requirements. This gun has all its mechanism about the breech. To reload it the trigger guard is drawn backward along the grip, and the old shell is ejected and a new load inserted with a minimum of movement, and with no projection of arms or levers up or down the piece. Its reloading also can be accomplished with one hand; a firm hold of the trigger guard and a jerk or throw are all that is necessary; the weight or inertia of the piece "does the rest."

The weight of the gun is just five pounds, as against six for the lightest that Capt. Paddock could secure before, while the mechanism, being in the butt or back of the breech, like the heavy hilt of a sabre, gives balance to the weapon, so that it can be raised, lowered, and aimed in one hand with facility. Another advantage possessed by the new action is ease in reloading on a positive horse. The jerking of the bridle was apt to interfere with working the ordinary reloading grip that slides on the magazine, when grasped by the bridle hand, as it must be when used in a cavalry charge. With the improved "charge pistol," however, such jerking is actually a help to the soldier, facilitating the operation of reloading the new gun by aiding the weight or inertia of the piece in sliding it forward from the reloading grip, which alone is grasped by the right hand working the breech action.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

UNCONSCIOUS OF ITS FAME.

The old town of Gainsborough the origin of "St. Ogg's."

(Many old town to-day slumbers unconscious of the fact that it has been described by the pen of a great novelist. Such an old town, lying on the borders of Lincolnshire, and by the banks of the wide-sweeping Trent is Gainsborough. Probably not a score of people have known that George Eliot ever walked along its narrow streets, and certainly not a score have any idea that Gainsborough is the original of St. Ogg's, and that the likeness is unmistakable. George Eliot visited the place twice; once in 1845, when she witnessed the "diotic bazaar" to which Maggie Tulliver went in white muslin and simple, noble beauty, and which, fifteen years later, after George Eliot had become famous as the author of "Adam Bede," she described with an acuteness which attests her wonderful powers of observation and retention, through the faded glass of time, to get "local color," and to refresh her remembrance of the scenes. The rectory at which Maggie lived before her death is certainly Morton Hall, where George Eliot was



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staying at this time. The rectory of Scott can recollect the novelist visiting his father, who was temporarily occupying Morton Hall when she became his guest in 1850, and from a lillock in the garden, he says, George Eliot often stood and watched the river and its life, which she so graphically described in "The Mill on the Floss."

Describing St. Ogg's in "The Mill on the Floss" (Book I, Chapter XII.) George Eliot describes Gainsborough; and her picture of the Old Hall by the riverside is photographic in its exactness. Tofton in the novel is Morton, and Buckreth is Stockwith, a village several miles down the river. Linsam is Lincoln, sixteen miles distant, and Lachehan is a thin disguise for Nottingham. Constantly one recognizes the originals of little bits of description. The "Anchor Tavern," which was a rendezvous for sailors, is the "Crown and Anchor," a beer house in Bridge street. The Floss, by whose side Tom and Maggie Tulliver wandered, "with a sense of travel to it, the rushing spring tide, the awful Aegir come up like a hungry monster," is the river Trent; the name Aegir for the tide being peculiar to the Trent. The Red Deeps, which Philip and Maggie often met, are the Castle Hills, the red sand stone showing clearly, and Maggie in walking to them from St. Ogg's went up "The Hill." The Hill is a favorite evening walk with the people of Gainsborough, and by turning to the left at the top and going along the green-shaded lane leading to Thosok Hall—believed to be the original of Park House, where Philip Walkem lived—the Red Deeps are passed close by. Doricote Hall cannot be identified; and in placing the mill on a tributary of the Floss, George Eliot departed from geographical verity, as the Trent has no tributary in the neighborhood of Gainsborough. Some of the people we meet in "The Mill on the Floss" may be studies of real characters, as in the case of "Adam Bede," but the chief point is that George Eliot has made this quaint old town of Gainsborough the scene of a story which stands out like a promontory in English literature.

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